The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6843.
NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1873.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VIENNA GOSSIP.

FAILURE OF THE PATENT CONGRESS.

DETAILS OF THE FIASCO—THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATION—STRANGE CONDUCT OF THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT—A LOCAL SCANDAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1873.

The famous Patent Congress, so long announced, and upon which so many high hopes were based, has turned out a fiasco. A sort of informal Congress, or general debating society, is now in session, and is proceeding in just the manner one would expect. Having no official character, no official dignity to maintain, the delegates run riot in all sorts of schemes, and bring into the Congress, in a desultory and inappropriate manner, a thousand things which should have been left out of the debates. There are men with "axes to grind," who will bring in their private affairs, and there is the *enfant terrible*, who will speak when no one wishes to hear him, and in a language which very few of the members understand. There are members, too, self-constituted for the most part, I imagine, who go with cut-and-dried speeches, and who insist upon delivering them. In a word, unless these members manage to blow off their steam within the first few days, leaving the more solid men free to discuss the real points at issue, there is reason to fear that the Patent Congress will meet with nothing but ridicule when proposed in the future. Yet there are some good men in this so-called Congress, and, in order to give both sides of the matter freely, it must be said that such informal meetings have resulted in good. The case of the Geneva Convention is cited as an example. That gathering was purely academic and informal; it was not official in any sense of the word; and yet its conclusions were found so sound and so valuable that they were afterward adopted by the different Governments. I have very little hope of any such result in this case, for the Congress, judged by its action thus far, does not appear to have sufficient weight, or sufficient dignity, to make an impression upon the world. Yesterday I wrote out a telegram to this effect, but after reflecting upon it for a time, concluded that it was not worth the cost of transmission.

THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Thatcher arrived here on Saturday, the only delegate bearing a regular commission from his Government, although Wurtemberg and Bavaria had announced their intention of sending delegates. They afterward reconsidered the matter, it appears, and, upon the reports of their Ambassadors at the Austrian Court, concluded that they would send no one in an official capacity, but merely invite certain gentlemen, interested in the subject, to follow the debates in their private capacity. Our Government, therefore, is the only one which has sent a regularly commissioned delegate. And I must say with reget that this Congress has been for some time falling into disrepute, and from very personal observation I should infer that it had become a sort of laughing stock in the Diplomatic Corps. You will see at a glance the position in which Mr. Thatcher was placed. He promptly declined to present his credentials to a Congress of this kind, in which Austria herself had declined to be represented, and felt that the dignity of his country demanded an abstention from the debates. At the same time he sent his subordinates there to watch the discussion, and informed the Congress, through his Secretary, that he was ready, in an unofficial capacity, to furnish any information in his power regarding the Patent laws of our country. His conduct was dignified, and will be generally applauded by his countrymen, and I believe he will be still more applauded if he makes a demand upon the Austrian Government to ascertain when it will sanction the official Congress authorized by the Imperial Commission, indorsed by Count Andrassy, to which he was sent, and to which, through our Minister at Vienna, the Cabinet of Washington was invited to send a delegate. As things now stand we have reason to complain. After all that has passed, the note published by the Austrian Government announcing that it should not consider this Congress in anywise official, or regard it as anything more than an academical discussion, has one disagreeable side to it. I must also say that it has placed our Minister in a very delicate position, and one which, if he has made no mistake on his part, entitles him to general sympathy. I am sure that his motives would be generally approved. He had this matter very much at heart, and was very anxious, considering the interest taken in it throughout the United States, to put his signature to a treaty which would give protection in Austria to American inventors.

CONDUCT OF THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

About that part there can be no manner of doubt, but when we come to the means employed for accomplishing the object in view I must let Mr. Jay tell his own story. I have no means of knowing the terms or tenor of Count Andrassy's note, a copy of which is now in Washington, but am told that it approves the programme of the Imperial Commission, (No. 80,) which does, I should think, give full and entire sanction to a Patent Congress. How far we were justified in regarding it as official I do not know. I have heard, upon what appeared to me good authority, that after Mr. Thatcher's telegram announcing his speedy arrival as the representative of the United States, Mr. Jay went to Count Andrassy, found him by no means unfavorably inclined to sanction an official Congress, and asked him to communicate to other Governments the previous note, with the request to send delegates, sent to him and by him sent to the other members of the Diplomatic Corps. As I heard the story, Count Andrassy promised to do so, and did so, in fact, but taking care to announce that the Congress was purely academic, and did not have the official sanction of the Austrian Government. Upon these representations no country would send official delegates. To sum the matter up in few words, there has been some mistake or there has been bad faith. We know that the Minister of Commerce is opposed to any change in the Austrian Patent laws, and opposed to giving a sanction to a Congress, because he appears to think that this binds him to accept its decisions. At first Austria showed an admirable disposition, and she may return to it if present misunderstandings can be swept away, but I fear this Congress will not go far toward setting things right.

A LOCAL SCANDAL.

An affair between an American and an Austrian officer has been causing much gossip here in certain circles. The secret has been kept thus far from the general public. Gen. C., sent here on an official mission to make some inquiries relating to the Exposition with a view to that of 1876, entered the Exposition building one evening last week, and as he came to the rotunda, some American ladies, who knew him, came to put themselves under his protection. They said that three Austrian officers had been following them for two hours, and had been rude and insolent to them. The General tried to pass the matter off, remembering the free habits of the Continent, where ladies are seen without an escort, when the eldest of the ladies took him one side, and said that the younger ladies had not told all, and that the officers had tapped the younger ladies upon the shoulders with their canes. The General was angry then, and asked which of them had committed this indignity. One was pointed out, and he turned to face the group, thinking they would see their mistake and go away. Instead of doing so, however, the three officers seated themselves, and the one who had used his cane raised his glass to his eye and stared at the General, as much as to say, "and what are you going to do about it." The look was regarded as a piece of insolence, and was so intended. Gen. C. stepped toward the party, and the officer indicated rose to meet him, when the General slapped his face. The blow was not returned, but the police soon came, and the officer offered his card. Gen. C. refused to take it, because he would have no further dispute about the ladies, but gave his own name and referred to the American Minister for his address. The officer struck was an Austrian Baron. The next morning his friend waited upon Gen. C., who indicated the name of his friend, and there was a meeting. The friend was also a gallant General, and on hearing the case he stated that his principal was ready to give any satisfaction required, but first he wished to hear their side of the story. The Austrians admitted that they had followed the ladies, not for two, but for four hours; that they were mistaken in their character, and that they were about to go away when Gen. C. came up. The latter's friend remarked that they had confessed to an outrage upon a party of American ladies, for which they had been justly punished, and that they had no right to make such mistakes. They pleaded the manners of the Continent. The response was that, whatever the manners of the Continent might be, American ladies visiting the Exposition must be protected from insult, and that he himself not only justified his friend—since they had openly confessed their error and acknowledged the insult—but should himself act in the same way if appealed to under like circumstances. Besides, Gen. C. held an official position, and dueling was not countenanced in our country. It was evident that the officers felt that they were in the wrong, for they at once said that this view of the case changed matters a little, and they would consult the Baron about it. At the next meeting this reason was accepted as a good one, but still the blow could not be excused, for the Baron would lose caste without a shot at his assailant. Then, said the General, the ladies are out of the question; I shall never consent to a meeting about them; but my friend will be at the Exposition building every evening to meet the Baron and to receive his provocation upon other grounds. But I must tell you, he continued, that we have laid this matter before the American Minister, and intend to carry it before your Government in order to test the question whether or not American ladies visiting the Exposition are to be insulted with impunity, or subjected to the loose code of manners prevailing here, as you assert. This view of the matter did not please them, and they very candidly admitted that they did not want to make a scandal about an affair in which they were clearly in the wrong, and proposed to arrange it by taking to the Baron an apology from Gen. C. That was not admitted, because the first offense came from the Baron, but if he would apologize for his conduct, Gen. C. would express his regrets that he found it necessary to give the blow. The matter rested there, and meantime, I learn, it was laid before the Secretary of War. What the result was I cannot say, but at the next meeting the above arrangement was agreed upon, and the affair amicably settled. It is probable the Baron was ordered not to insist, or since the Americans were determined to push the matter to a scandal which would not have been to the credit of Austria, it is likely he was advised to let the matter drop.

TROTTING.

HAMPDEN PARK ASSOCIATION FALL MEETING.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 23.—Splendid weather, an excellent track, two very fine races, and an attendance of about 10,000 people, made the fourth day of the Hampden Park Association's Fall meeting a success.

The first, or 2:24, race was contested by Crown Prince, Confidence, Gloster, Susie, Hotspur, Major Allen, and Thomas Jefferson, and was very exciting. Gloster won the first two heats and was second in the last two, and Susie was second in the first two and first in the last three, winning the race. Thomas Jefferson won the third money. Time—2:23, 2:25¼, 2:25¾, 2:27, and 2:25.

The second, or 2:38 race, was won by Clementina in the last three heats. Vanity Fair won the first two heats, and Little Longfellow the third. Time—2:33¼, 2:32¾, 2:35, 2:32, 2:36, and 2:32½.

Two accidents occurred in the last race. In the third heat Gold Leaf and Clementina collided just as they were entering the homestretch. Both horses fell, and both drivers, Doble and Bowen, were thrown, and Gold Leaf's sulky smashed. In the next heat, one wheel of Rowe's Tommy's sulky came off, on the backstretch. The driver was thrown out, and the horse ran around the track to the homestretch, where he was stopped. Fortunately, no one was injured.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire commenced at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the central part of Mifflin, Penn., and spread rapidly, consuming one entire block and a portion of another. The loss is estimated at $100,000, and the amount of insurance unknown. The principal sufferers are Tilton & Espenschode, dry goods; *Juniata Sentinel* office; Littlefield, tin-smith; Etka, confectionery; Hess' photograph gallery; Juniata Valley Bank; W. H. Rollman, jewelry; Dr. Elder's office; Mrs. M. Belford's dwelling; S. Shally, dry goods; Banks & Hamlin, druggists; Dr. Banks' office; John Yeakley & Son, dry goods; Emil Schall, notions; Franciscus, Hardware Company; Hepwert & Son, druggists; and the Juniata Hotel, damaged.

A supposed incendiary fire at Sunbury, Penn., yesterday morning, destroyed four stables. Loss, $6,000.

THE REPORTED SUICIDE OF CONGRESSMAN SAWYER A CANARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 23.—There is no truth whatever in the dispatch from Washington to a New-York afternoon paper announcing the suicide of Hon. Philetus Sawyer, member of Congress from this district. Mr. Sawyer is here and well.

A MALICIOUS REPORT CONTRADICTED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 23.—A special dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, Aug. 21, which gained a circulation in papers outside of that State, and which purports to give an account of an attempt to throw a train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad off the track at a point four miles east of Holden, Mo., the boarding of the train by a band of ruffians, with the evident design of robbing the passengers, and the subsequent killing of one and wounding of another of the desperadoes at Holden, is pronounced by the officers of the railroad company here to be utterly false. The conductor of the train referred to says nothing of the kind occurred either that evening or on any other occasion, and that the story is a fabrication from beginning to end.

THE MODOC MURDERERS.

FINDING AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

GUILTY OF MURDER AND ORDERED TO BE HANGED—THE FINDING AND SENTENCE APPROVED, AND OCT. 3, NEXT, FIXED FOR THE EXECUTION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The following is the order in full in the case of the Modoc captives:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23, 1873.

General Court-martial Orders No. 32:

First—Before a Military Commission which convened at Fort Klamath, Oregon, July 1, 1873, pursuant to Special Field Orders No. 1, dated June 30, 1873, Headquarters Department of Columbia, in the field, Fort Klamath, Oregon, and of which Lieut. Col. W. L. Elliott, First Cavalry, is President, were arraigned and tried, Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barncho alias One Eyed Jim, and Sloluck alias Cok, Modoc Indian captives.

Charge 1—Murder in violation of the laws of war.

Specification First—In this that they, Indians called and commonly known as Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Barncho alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck alias Cok, members of a certain band of Indians known as the Modocs, which band, including the prisoners above-named, was at the time hereinafter alleged, engaged in open and flagrant war with the United States under the chief command of said Capt. Jack, did, as representatives of said Modoc bands, meet under a flag of truce and suspension of hostilities, Brig. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, United States Army, commanding the Department of the Columbia, and certain Peace Commissioners on the part of the said United States, for the agreed and professed purpose of discussing and arranging terms upon which hostilities existing between the United States and said band, should cease, and did, thereupon, in wanton violation of said flag of truce, and treacherously disregarding the obligations imposed by said truce under the laws of war, wilfully, feloniously and of malice aforethought, kill and murder said Brig. Gen. Canby; all this at or near the Lava Beds, so called, situated near Tule Lake, in the State of California, on or about the 11th day of April, 1873.

Specification Second—In this, that they, Indians called and commonly known as Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Barncho, alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck, alias Cok, members of a certain band of Indians known as Modocs, which band, including the prisoners above named, was at the time and place hereinafter alleged, engaged in open and flagrant war with the United States, under the chief command of said Capt. Jack, did, as representatives of the said Modoc band, meet under a flag of truce and suspension of hostilities, Brig. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, United States Army, commanding the Military Division of the Department of Columbia, and certain Peace Commissioners on the part of the United States, namely, Eleazer Thomas, A. B Meacham, and L. S. Dyer, citizens of the United States, all representing the Government of the United States, for the agreed and professed purpose of discussing and arranging terms upon which the hostilities existing between the United States and said band should cease, and did thereupon, in wanton violation of the sacred character of said flag of truce, and treacherously disregarding the obligations imposed by such truce under the laws of war, wilfully, feloniously, and of their own malice aforethought, kill and murder said Eleazer Thomas, one of the Peace Commissioners aforesaid; all this at or near the lava-beds so-called, situated near Tule Lake, in the State of California, on or about the 11th day of April, 1873.

Charge 2.—Assault with intent to kill in violation of the laws of war.

Specification First.—In this that they, Indians, called and commonly known as Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Barncho, alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck, alias Cok, members of a certain band of Indians known as Modocs, which band, including the prisoners above named, was, at the time and place hereinafter alleged, engaged in open and flagrant war with the United States, under the chief command of the said Capt. Jack, did, as representatives of the said Modoc band, meet, under a flag of truce and suspension of hostilities, Brig. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, United States Army, commanding the Department of Columbia, and certain Peace Commissioners, on the part of the United States, namely, Eleazer Thomas, A. B. Meacham, and L. S. Dyer, citizens, all representing the Government of the United States, for the agreed and professed purpose of discussing and arranging terms upon which the hostilities existing between the United States and said band should cease, and did thereupon, in wanton violation of the sacred character of said flag of truce, and treacherously disregarding the obligations imposed by such truce under the laws of war, feloniously make an assault with deadly weapons upon the said A. B. Meacham, Commissioner, as aforesaid, with intent him, the said Meacham, then and there, feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, to kill and murder, and did inflict upon the body of the said Meacham divers severe and dangerous wounds. All this at or near the Lava Beds, so called, situated near Tule Lake, in the State of California, on or about the 11th day of April, 1873.

Specification Second—In this, that they, Indians, called and commonly known as Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Barncho, alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck, alias Cok, members of a certain band of Indians known as Modocs, which band, including the prisoners above named, was at the time and place hereinafter alleged, engaged in open and flagrant war with the United States, under the chief command of said Capt Jack, did, as representatives of said Modoc band, meet under a flag of truce and suspension of hostilities, Brig. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, United States Army, and certain Peace Commissioners on the part of the United States, namely, Eleazer Thomas, A. B. Meacham, and L. S. Dyer, citizens, all representing the Government of the United States, for the agreed and professed purpose of discussing and arranging terms upon which hostilities existing between the United States and said band should cease, and did then and there, in wanton violation of said flag of truce, and treacherously disregarding the obligations imposed by such truce under the laws of war, feloniously make an assault with deadly weapons upon the said Dyer, Commissioner, as aforesaid, with an intent him, said Dyer, then and there, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, to kill and murder, all this at or near the Lava Beds, so called, situated near Tule Lake, in the State of California, on or about the 11th day of April, 1873.

To which charges and specifications the accused, Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barncho, alias One Eyed Jim, and Sloluck, alias Cok, Modoc Indians, captives, pleaded, "Not guilty."

Finding—The Commission having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barncho, alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck, alias Cok, Modoc Indian captives, as follows:

Charge First—Of the first specification, guilty; of the second specification, guilty; of the charge, guilty.

Sentence—The Commission does, therefore, sentence them, Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barncho, alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluk, alias Cok, Modoc Indian captives, to be hanged by the neck until they be dead, at such time and place as the proper authority shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

Second—The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the Military Commission in the cases of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barncho, alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck, alias Cok, Modoc Indian captives, were approved by the Commanding officer of the Department of Columbia, and forwarded to the Secretary of War for action of the President of the United States.

The following are the orders of the President and of the Secretary of War:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Aug. 23, 1873.

The foregoing sentences in the cases of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barncho, alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck, alias Cok, Modoc Indian prisoners, are hereby approved, and it is ordered that the sentences in said cases be carried into execution by the proper military authority, under the orders of the Secretary of War, on the 3d day of October, 1873.

U. S. GRANT,
President.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 23, 1873.

The foregoing record of proceedings in the trial by Military Commission of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barncho, alias One-Eyed Jim, and Sloluck, alias Cok, Modoc Indian prisoners, having been transmitted to the President and laid before him for his orders thereon, and the President having, in the foregoing orders, approved of the sentences and directed that they be executed under the orders of the Secretary of War, the sentences will be duly executed under the direction of the General Commanding the Department of the Columbia, at Fort Klamath, Oregon, on Friday, Oct. 3, 1873.

(Signed,) WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON.

SEPTEMBER GOVERNMENT INTEREST—PREPAYMENT WITHOUT REBATE—THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the interest due on Government bonds due Sept. 1, amounting to about $5,000,000, shall be paid on and after Aug. 25 without rebate.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BUSINESS OF THE LATE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

During the first year that the business of the late Freedmen's Bureau has been under the charge of the Adjutant General's office, in the War Department, claims amounting to $424,228 28, have been paid; claims amounting to $602,954 28, have been prepared for payment and only await the call of claimants for their money; and of the appropriation of $100,000, to carry on the business for the year ending June 30, 1873, at least $42,000 will be covered back into the Treasury.

STANDARD OF HEIGHT FOR RECRUITS.

A circular from the War Department issued today requires the standard height for recruits to be as follows: For artillery and infantry, five feet four inches and upward; for cavalry, not less than five feet five inches and not more than five feet ten inches. This will not be applicable to musicians or to recruits for colored regiments, the present regulations for enlisting whom still remain in force.

INSPECTION OF ARMY ACCOUNTS.

Major L. H. Pelouze, Assistant Adjutant General, has been ordered to proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., and inspect the accounts of the disbursing officers of the army at that place, after which he will inspect the accounts of the disbursing officers of the Quartermaster, Subsistence, and Pay Departments at Detroit.

PROMOTION UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Mr. Wm. Behrens, of New-York, for some time a fourth-class clerk in the Treasurer's office, has been promoted to be principal book-keeper of the United States Treasury. There were eight competitors for the position, which was filled under the civil service regulations.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency during the week amount to	$978,000
Shipments of currency	790,000
Shipments of notes	1,120,900
Amount held by Treasurer as security for national bank circulation	391,197,350
For deposits of public money	15,615,000
For national bank circulation outstanding	346,157,113
Internal revenue receipts to-day	422,628
For the month	6,803,841
For the fiscal year	15,624,858

ALLEGED GENERAL LAND OFFICE FRAUDS.

The charges of fraud made against the General Land Office in regard to entries of Sioux half-breed scrip in Carson City, Nev., are without any foundation. There were 194 such cases located from 1864 to 1866, and more than one-fourth of these entries were subsequently canceled. Many were suspended for various causes and patents were issued for others. The present commissioner has acted upon but two cases, and both of them were canceled. The books of the Land Office do not show that any of the entries canceled by either the present or former Commissioner were reinstated.

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN ST. LOUIS.

OPINION OF JUDGE CALVIN ON THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ORDINANCE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Judge Calvin, of the Court of Criminal Correction, to-day rendered a decision in the case of W. G. Eliot against Kate Clark for keeping a disreputable house, which was argued on last Saturday, and in which was involved the question of the constitutionality of the social evil ordinance now in force here. The Judge decides that the provisions of this ordinance are diametrically opposed to the State law under which this prosecution is had, and that the amendment to the city charter permitting the City Council to regulate prostitution was a special act applying only to St. Louis, and therefore unconstitutional, inasmuch as that instrument provides that the General Assembly shall pass no special law in any case in which provision can be made by general law. The Judge says further, it is a special law in its application to but one sex and not to both sexes. In this it is against the spirit of the Bill of Rights. The law should operate uniformly. The offense charged in the information could not be if the other six were not participants in it. It is unjust and unfair that of the parties to the offense, one should be required to conform to multitudinous and grievous and burdensome regulations, while the other party does not even receive a tacit recognition. This subject cannot be rendered less a crime by humane legislation than it actually is. No law but the universal law of compensation can regulate it. My views of this matter are that the words "to regulate," in the connection in which they appear in the charter, are not inconsistent with any law of this State, and have received a construction altogether too broad; that they do not justify the passage of the ordinance relied upon by the defendants of such a meaning of the words "to regulate" as was understood by the City Council to be the true meaning. I say, then, that the General Assembly exceeded their constitutional powers when they made the grant, because no such power exists in the Constitution.

Clark was fined $100, and Lizzie Saville, who was also a defendant in the case, in the same amount. The motion for a new trial was refused. An appeal will be made to the Supreme Court.

LAWLESSNESS IN POPE COUNTY ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 23.—The Post Office at Perry Station, in Pope County, on the line of the Fort Smith Railroad, having been broken into by thieves two or three times lately, and the postmaster having reported that he could not protect the mails, special mail-agent Edgarton has discontinued the office.

WIFE-MURDER—A SUICIDE IN ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Payson, Ill., says: On Friday of last week, John Hancock, living four miles from Payson, was discovered hanging by the neck from an upper window in his house by a gentleman passing by. He was dead. On entering the house Mrs. Hancock was found lying on two chairs with a terrible wound in the head from which brains and blood were oozing. The lady lived three days, but did not return to consciousness. An explanation of the matter could not be obtained, but it is supposed Hancock, who for some time has shown symptoms of derangement, struck his wife with a hammer, one being found near her covered with blood and brains, and then hung himself. Hancock was a respectable citizen, about sixty years old.

A MISSISSIPPI EXPLOSION.

THE STEAM-BOAT WOLFE BLOWN UP.

TWELVE PERSONS KNOWN TO BE LOST, AND THIRTEEN WOUNDED—THE SURVIVORS STILL ON ST. FRANCIS' ISLAND.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 23.—The following dispatch has just been received here. Further particulars will be forwarded as soon as possible:

HELENA, Ark., Aug. 23.—The steamer Geo. Wolfe blew up at St. Francis' Island about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Twelve persons are known to be lost, and fifteen are wounded. The officers of the boat were all saved except the second engineer, who was on watch at the time of the explosion. He is missing. All the ladies are saved. Mr. Nelson, from Shreveport, for Memphis, was drowned. A deck passenger named Dawson, with his wife and two children, bound for Tupelo, Miss., were all killed. The cabin of the boat was blown to pieces. The hull may be saved.

(Signed,) GEO. MALONE,
Captain of Steamer G. O. Cheek.

A second dispatch from Helena, dated 10 o'clock, says the passengers and crew of the steamer Wolfe are still on St. Francis' Island, waiting for an up-river boat. No further particulars can be obtained at present. The spot where the steamer blew up is known to river men as the "grave-yard," being the place where the Pennsylvania and the St. Nicholas blew up, and the T. L. McGill was burned. The George Wolfe was from Shreveport, for St. Louis. Capt. Henry S. Carter was commander, and Joseph Widen, clerk.

WAITING FOR AN UP-RIVER BOAT.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 23.—Nothing further has been received from the steamer George Wolfe, and it is not probable that anything definite, or lists of those lost and saved, can be obtained before to-morrow, as the survivors are awaiting the upward-bound boat, and the next one due had not passed Helena at 6 o'clock.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

TWENTY-NINE VESSELS WRECKED AND SIXTY-EIGHT STRANDED—INJURY TO THE CANAL—PEACHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 23.—The damage to vessels and canal-barges in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal includes eleven schooners and eighteen barges hopelessly wrecked, while twenty-eight schooners and thirty-seven barges, two tugs, and one propeller steamer are stranded, and most of them more or less injured. Among the schooners which are very badly injured are the Jane C. McShane, of Philadelphia, total loss; Lavenia Hopkins, Yorktown, Va., hole stove in side; Mary Washington, of Baltimore, split through the stern; Panama, Baltimore, on her beam ends, her bulwarks torn off, and otherwise injured, and the Speed, of Baltimore, badly wrecked generally. The last vessel is the one which was carried furthest up into the fields. She now lies 400 yards from the canal. All the craft east of St. George's escaped serious injury. The canal authorities hope to get them out in ten days or a fortnight. Those at St. George's, not carried out of the canal, may be released in a month's time. Many of the schooners and most of the barges were loaded with bituminous coal, consigned to New-York, principally for the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

It is now improbable that passenger-trains can make regular trips over the Delaware Railroad before Monday or, possibly, Tuesday.

Peaches are being carried to the towns on the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, and shipped thence by water. Many will thus be marketed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER.

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is the only inland water communication between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, and is about fourteen miles in length and consists of two levels, with a lock at St. George's and one at each end, viz., Chesapeake City and Delaware City, the level between St. George's and Delaware City being called the lower level. About ten days ago the guard bank broke on the lower level, and let most of the water out of that portion of the canal. Consequently, a greater number of vessels were in the canal at the time of the last accident than otherwise would have been, they having accumulated for a week past on the upper level at St. George's waiting to lock through. The ground being thoroughly saturated with water by the constant rain during the last two weeks could absorb no more, and the recent heavy rain drained into the canal, which rose rapidly, until, about 9 o'clock P. M., a breach occurred in the tow-path and bank on the upper level at St. George's. In a very few minutes the breach was fifty yards long, and then the vessels were washed through and tumbled about over the corn-fields adjoining. About ninety boats, mostly schooners and canal barges, were washed through the breach, and are now high and dry in a field back of the town. The water rose high enough to carry five or six schooners half a mile from the canal, and they are now lying there. Several of the canal barges are entirely broken up, with their cargoes scattered about. One schooner struck the stable of the hotel and carried it away, drowning a pair of fine horses belonging to Dr. Vallandigham. Several out-houses and stables were washed away, but no other loss of live stock occurred.

Although the canal is very much damaged at St. George's, the greatest loss is at the crossing of the Delaware Railroad. The upper level of the canal is fed at the railroad crossing by a very large pond, which covers over 500 acres of land, called Lum's Pond. When the water had lowered in the canal, the pressure of water in the pond became so great that at 9 o'clock this morning the bank gave way, and all the immense volume of water in the pond went tearing through the canal bank, the bank of the railroad, and a sixty-foot guard-bank above the railroad, depositing all the earth torn away in the canal. A stranger looking at the place could not tell where the canal had been, except by seeing the top of an occasional telegraph pole. About seventy-five yards of a thirty-foot embankment of the Delaware Railroad is washed into the canal, which will cause serious delay to the railroad. It is impossible to estimate the loss to the canal company, but nearly half a mile of new canal will have to be dug, and the injury to the banks the whole way is very great.

THE ATHLETICS AND WASHINGTONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 23.—The fifth championship game between the Athletics and the Washington Base-ball Clubs resulted, after a fine contest, in favor of the former. The weather was delightful and the attendance comparatively large. The fielding of each club was very good, the Athletics winning by superior batting in the fifth and sixth innings. The following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletics	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0—7.
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—2.

THE PHILADELPHIA MORGUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 23.—A hearing was had to-day in the case of Deputy Coroner Sees, Superintendent of the Morgue, Baxter, and McCuen, the driver of the Coroner's wagon. The two former are charged with trafficking in dead bodies, and the latter with robbery. The testimony showed that a gold watch had been stolen from the body of Munce and pawned by McCuen; that the body was removed to the College with the clothes on, and the Superintendent of the Morgue failed to keep a record of the clothing or property, as required by law. The witness testified that Baxter looked a little like the man who took Munce's body to the College, and that he had frequently taken other bodies to that place. There was no direct evidence against the Deputy Coroner, but he and Baxter were held for a further hearing. McCuen was committed.

OHIO.

SENATOR MORTON AT ATHENS—WHAT HE DID WITH THE BACK PAY.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Senator Morton, of Indiana, and Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, opened the Republican State campaign at Athens, Ohio, to-day. The meeting was the largest Republican gathering in that locality since the war. At 1:30 P. M., Hon. John Welch, President of the meeting, introduced Senator Morton, who was followed by Gov. Noyes. Senator Morton delivered his speech sitting. Both gentlemen were listened to with close attention. At the end of Senator Morton's remarks on the salary grab, Judge Plant said: "It has been reported here, Senator, that you have personally accepted the back-pay. Will you explain?" Gov. Noyes here said that a note had been handed up from the crowd asking what Morton had done with his back pay. The Senator feels a little delicate about answering, but I think we will press the question. Senator Morton then said: "Well, I can say I have not taken it, and never expect to." [Cries of "Good! We will vote for you," and loud applause.] "Immediately after the passage of the bill I had an interview with my distinguished colleague, Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, and we there agreed that we would not take that, believing that the principle involved in back pay was not a sound one, and I desire expressly to say, that while I entertain that view myself in regard to the principle of back pay, it is due to other members of Congress who voted for and received it, to say that they thought they had a right to it; that what they did was sanctioned by precedents, by the votes and actions of many of the ablest men who have gone before them in the nation; and it is a matter upon which men have a right to differ, and differ honestly. I have simply stated my convictions, while I want to do justice to their motives."

MAINE POLITICS.

BELFAST COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

BELFAST, Me., Aug. 23.—At the Republican County Convention, held to-day, James M. Coffen, of Thorndike, and E. K. Boyle, of Belfast, were nominated for Senators. Dr. John G. Brooks, of this city, having declined a second nomination, Mr. G. Frye, of Belfast, was selected as a candidate for Clerk of the Court; Stephen Strout, of Freedom, for Commissioner, and Henry H. Forbes, of Belfast, for County Treasurer.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 23.—At the Kennebec County Democratic Convention, held in this city to-day, V. D. Pinkham, of Augusta, presided, and Robert Pierce served as Secretary. The following ticket was nominated: For Senators, John Reed, of China, and A. P. Snow, of Winthrop; for County Commissioner, Abner Hammond, of Belgrade; for County Attorney, P. H. Jackson, of Hallowell; and for County Treasurer, J. Frank Pierce, of Augusta.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

In the race of the New-York Yacht Squadron, at Newport, R. I., yesterday, the Madeleine took the prize for schooners, and the Vision that for sloops.

Mrs. Sarah Johnson, who was bitten by a rabid cat in Little Rock, Ark., a year ago, was taken with hydrophobia on Wednesday night last, and died on Friday morning.

A boiler in the St. Maurice Lumber Company's mill near Three Rivers, Quebec, exploded yesterday morning. The fireman was killed and five others more or less injured.

Charles Mause, said to represent Lowndes County in the Mississippi Legislature, was arrested in St. Louis on Friday for stealing a lot of clothing from a room in the Laclede Hotel.

The Gulf steamer Miramichi, with a large number of passengers, bound for Quebec, struck a rock on Friday night, and was run ashore. The passengers are all safe.

The new Allan line steamer Newfoundland, intended to carry the mails between Halifax, N. S., and Newfoundland during the Winter, arrived at Halifax from Pictou yesterday.

The schooner Marie Joseph, from Bay Chaleur, with a cargo of shingles for Halifax, N. S., was wrecked on Canso Island on the night of the 20th inst. The cargo and materials will be saved.

The brig Matilda B., which sailed from Sydney, C. B., with coal for Cuba on the 18th inst., in going out of port went ashore on Livingston's Ledge, at the mouth of the harbor, and is likely to become a total wreck.

Notwithstanding the great loss by fire, the valuation of real and personal property in Boston this year will show an increase of more than $7,000,000 over last year. The rate of taxation will be about $13 on $1,000.

A young German, name unknown, while on the way to the New-Jersey iron-mines, was instantly killed yesterday by a train on the Warwick Valley Railroad, while sitting asleep on the bridge over the Wawayanda, near Warwick.

Miss Seavey, of Belmont, N. H., a maiden lady aged sixty, died on Thursday of voluntary starvation, having refused food for twenty-eight days. A sister of the deceased died in the same way a few years since.

At Locust Point, Baltimore, yesterday afternoon, while a vessel was being loaded at Boyce's Wharf, the chain of the chute broke, instantly killing Thomas Johnson, and dangerously wounding three other men.

The balances in the Treasury, yesterday, were: Currency, $10,413,676; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $35,815,000; coin, $87,213,539; including, in coin certificates, $43,947,700; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

A Halifax dispatch says George Brown is still willing and anxious to row Biglin upon the same conditions as those partly agreed on for the 28th inst., and will extend the time for three weeks, and make a deposit of half or the whole of the stakes when and where required.

The dinner given on Thursday evening at Halifax, N. S., by the petty officers of the United States frigate Powhattan, to the Sergeants of the Sixtieth Royal Rifles, was a very pleasant affair. The Queen and the President of the United States were toasted.

Francis Elson, aged eighteen, who was connected with St. Joseph's Catholic Academy, Baltimore, was drowned on Friday afternoon while bathing at Ferry Bar. The deceased was a member of the order of Christian Brotherhood, his spiritual name being Brother Fabian. He was a native of New-York.

BLOWING HOT AND COLD.

The Sandwich Islanders can choose their own temperature. They can be grilled on the beach or frozen on the mountains. We, in New-York, have no choice in the matter, but enjoy equal variety, and with greater suddenness than if we had to climb to be cool. We have been favored with a monsoon, brief but energetic, that would not discredit Bombay. Then, yesterday, the heat—93° at 4 P. M.—reminded one of Fort Yuba, in Colorado, or Aden, both popularly supposed to be posterns of Pluto's palace; and a little after midnight the thermometer registered 68°—just 25° in little more than eight hours. A brisk north-easterly gale sprung up in the afternoon, before which the schooners and sloops on the Hudson and East Rivers scudded with unwonted agility, and steadily increased, with a crisp chilliness that made one shiver and think perforce of the domestic hearth. People who had perspired in thinnest Summer clothing, and prepared for the tropical weather during the day, were surprised by the changes, and wore the warmer garments of Winter, when within reach; and when not so, as was most generally the case, resorted to various objectionable or innocent methods of protecting the inner and the outer man.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COLLISION ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY—FOUR KILLED AND FIFTEEN WOUNDED.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A collision occurred this morning on the Great Northern Railway at Retford, near Nottingham, between a freight and an excursion train. The trains were badly wrecked, and the reports thus far received say twenty persons were killed and a large number injured. As there is great excitement at Retford over the disaster, this account may be exaggerated.

LONDON, Aug. 23—10 P. M.—Later and more accurate details from the railroad collision at Retford place the number of killed at four only; but fifteen persons were badly injured, several of them beyond hope of recovery.

NEW PROGRAMME OF THE IRISH HOME RULERS—STRIKE OF HOUSE-PAINTERS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Dublin *Irishman* publishes the new programme of the "Home Rule" Party. It includes the establishment of a new paper in Dublin, called the *Faugh-a-Ballagh*, to be the official journal of the party, and agitation for the abolition of the name and office of Lord Lieutenant, and the substitution of a Suzerain, to be elected by universal suffrage, and to have the nominal title of King; for triennial Parliaments, and for a law authorizing confiscation of the estates of absentees.

The house-painters and decorators of this city are on a strike.

SPAIN.

CARLISTS DESTROYING CIVIL MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES—BOMBARDMENT OF CARTAGENA BEGUN.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—The Carlists, at the instigation of the priests, burn all the records of civil marriages that they capture.

The artillerymen in garrison at Barcelona mutinied against their officers. They were, however, disarmed by the cavalry, under the command of the Captain General, and were imprisoned before they had time to do any serious harm.

Advices from Cartegena state that the civil and military authorities of the Communist administration had quarreled, and their respective partisans had come to actual conflict, in which a number of men were killed and wounded on both sides.

The private soldiers in Cartagena are discouraged, and are in favor of surrendering to the Government forces.

The Spanish fleet, under command of Admiral Lobos, began the bombardment of Cartagena yesterday.

BAYONNE, Aug. 23.—The Carlists say they are organizing for a movement on Madrid, and that they will be ready to march some time during October.

The Cartagena insurgents are vigorously replying to the fire of the Spanish fleet.

Admiral Lobos has under his command only the Saragossa, iron-clad, and some wooden frigates.

The insurgents are plentifully supplied with provisions and stores, and are sanguine of assistance from Communists in other cities, so that a stout resistance may be expected from them.

Advices from Carlist sources state that Berga has again been invested by the Carlist Army. Both sides claim to have gained a victory in the recent battle before that town.

FRANCE.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE DUKE DE BROGLIE—SPEECH OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Prefect of the Department of Eure to-day gave an entertainment in honor of the Duc De Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Many distinguished Frenchmen were among the guests.

In reply to a toast, the Duc De Broglie said that the Government of the Republic was engaged in a struggle, not against public opinion, but against those loose principles which threaten to put an end to social order. The struggle was a perilous one. It might be a long one. It would require, in support of the Government, the efforts of all honest citizens of the Republic. The problem which the situation presents will soon be solved by the National Assembly, without passion, without the influence of personal sympathies.

He delivered a high encomium upon the character of President MacMahon, whose private life and public actions entitled him to be called a model of honor. It was good fortune for France to have such a President as MacMahon, whose loyalty to his country is above the ties of party, and he exhorted his hearers to rally around him.

He alluded in kind terms to Ex-President Thiers, to whom, however, he thought the Assembly had manifested ample gratitude for his great services.

ITALY.

THE KING GOING TO VIENNA AND BERLIN.

ROME, Aug. 23.—King Victor Emmanuel will visit Vienna and Berlin about the middle of September.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—1 A. M.—The pressure has increased in the lower lake region, the St. Lawrence Valley, and in the Middle and New-England States, with brisk and high north-westerly to north-easterly winds and generally clear weather.

Continued high barometer, generally clear weather, and calms in the Southern States.

Clear weather, north-easterly to south-easterly winds in the Ohio Valley.

Easterly to southerly winds, with cloudy weather and rain, in the upper lake region and in the upper Mississippi Valley, where the barometer continues lowest.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Cape May, New-York, and New-London.

PROBABILITIES.

For the New-England and Middle States, brisk to high northerly and easterly winds, with increasing cloudiness and stormy weather on the coast.

For the lake region, light to brisk north-easterly and south-easterly winds, lower temperature, partly cloudy weather and areas of rain.

For the North-west, continued low [illegible], high temperature, south-easterly to [illegible] winds, with rain in the southern portion of this district.

For the Ohio Valley and the West generally, clear weather and high temperature.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, continued high but gradually falling [illegible] weather, and high [illegible] coast.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 1 Park row: 3 A. M., 73°; 6 A. M., 71½°; 9 A. M., 7[illegible]; 12 M., [illegible]; 3 P. M., 93°; 6 P. M., 84½°; 9 P. M., 7[illegible]; 12 P. M., [illegible]. Average temperature yesterday, [illegible]. Average temperature for the week, 71¾°.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE OLD LOVE.

I.

You love me, only me. Do I not know?
If I were gone your life would be no more
Than his who, hungering on a rocky shore,
Shipwrecked, alone, observes the ebb and flow
Of hopeless ocean widening forth below,
And is remembering all that was before.
Dear, I believe it, at your strong heart's core
I am the life; no need to tell me so.
And yet—Ah husband, though I be more fair,
More worth your love, and though you loved her not,
(Else must you have some different, deeper, name
For loving me,) dimly I seem aware,
As though you conned old stories long forgot,
Those days are with you—here—before I came.

II.

The mountain traveler, joyous on his way,
Looks on the vale he left and calls it fair,
Then counts with pride how far he is from there,
And still ascends. And when my fancies stray,
Pleased with light memories of a bygone day,
I would not have again the things that were.
I breathe their thought like fragrance in the air
Of flowers I gathered in my childish play.
And thou, my very soul, can it touch thee
If I remember her or I forget?
Does the sun ask if the white stars be set?
Yes, I recall, shall many times, maybe,
Recall the dear old boyish days again,
The dear old boyish passion. Love, what then?
—*Cornhill Magazine.*

TITO'S TROUBLES.

BY FREDERICK W. ROBINSON.

You are well aware that my first school was not a fashionable academy for young gentlemen. Family reverses, not to mention an exceedingly large family, prevented my father from placing me in a high-class, high-priced, high-pressure seminary when I arrived at that objectionable age which necessitated my becoming a nuisance at home to my parents and to all my little brothers and sisters. It was absolutely necessary that I should go somewhere, everybody said, and after much hard study of advertisements in the daily papers, and personal inspection by my father of half a hundred establishments, I found myself, one morning, settled at Mr. Price's, Belvoir House, Flatborough-on-the-sea, an establishment where boys under fourteen years of age were educated, boarded, and generally attended to, for the sum of eight-and-twenty pounds per annum. This was not a fashionable price, and it was not, in consequence, a fashionable school. It was, indeed, rather an unfashionable school—the pupils were not highly trained, and were never "civilly examined," and the master had not thought of deposing "quarters" and taking to "terms." There were no extras, there was not a resident mathematical master, and the principal himself taught us all the French he knew, and left the pronunciation a great deal to our tastes.

Still, looking back, I am disposed to think that this was a good school—an old-fashioned school perhaps, but where the master worked hard in the midst of his boys, crammed no particular clique to the detriment of the rest, and, at least, did his best—and he was a clever man in his way—to give us a sound English education. As a start in a boy's life, possibly not as a finishing school, Belvoir House was particularly suitable; and as the situation was healthy, the terms low, and the master well known as a man kind to his pupils and interested in his profession, Mr. Price had always some sixty or seventy boys beneath his care.

Mr. Price was not a rich man; indeed report said that, owing to indiscreet investments in public companies, he had lost the little that he had managed to save before his own large family—twelve "grown-ups" sat down to dinner every day of their lives, and there were four boys under fourteen in the school itself—prevented him putting anything more by for a rainy day.

It was at this school that I met Tito Zalez—and it is Tito's school life, and strange school troubles, in which I am about to attempt to interest you. I suppose that I took readily to Tito because he arrived at Belvoir House on the same day as myself, and we both sat in a waiting-room, on chairs much too high to allow of our feet touching the ground, staring sheepishly at one another, while our parents were in solemn conclave with the master in the drawing-room. I was eleven years of age, and Tito, I learned afterward, was ten. I was a thin, gawky, bullet-headed youth for my age; Tito was big and plump, with a dark skin, black curly hair, a nose that young ladies, I believe, call "dubby," and two little bead-like eyes, which rolled a great deal in his head, and somewhat alarmed me after my father had shut me in with him.

Our conversation was disconnected and terse. The following was the dialogue that ensued between us, with an interval of about three minutes and a half before either committed himself to a reply:

"What's your name?"

"Joe Simmons. What's yours?"

"Tito Zalez."

"Oh, is it?"

I thought that it was a very odd name, and that I should not like to have it myself, and that the boys would be very severe upon it presently in the play-ground, and "chivey" him. After considering the matter in all its details, I told him the result of my deliberations, and he opened his eyes a little wider with amazement, and said:

"Do you think so, really?"

I said that I really did.

Another long pause, and, just as it struck me that he was going to sleep, and likely to pitch off his chair on to the smallest boy's box that I had ever seen, he said:

"Where do you come from?"

"Regiate."

Of course I asked him where he came from, and he said London.

He was a very curious boy, or else he was anxious to show off that afternoon, and impress me with his importance, knowing that my questions were simply an echo of his own.

"What's your father?" he said.

"He's in a bank. He scoops money out and in—gold money!"

"Lor!"

"What's your father?"

"He's a gentleman."

"Oh!"

I believe this was all the conversation in which we indulged until my father, and Tito's father, and old Price—we always called him old Price, and intended nothing disrespectful thereby—came in to us again. I looked at Tito's father, and was greatly impressed by him at first sight; and though exceedingly flattered by his notice, secretly wished that he would have stared at me a little less. He was a tall, thin man, with a long gray mustache, and with a face very sallow and wrinkled—so seamed and knotty a face that it reminded me at once of the carved knob of an eccentric walking-stick which had belonged to my grandfather, and was treasured by my father for old associations' sake as well as for its ugliness.

He came to me after he had shaken hands with Mr. Price.

"You and Tito begin life together," he said, with a strong foreign accent, "and will have your way to fight together. Tito is younger than you, and you must not let the big boys bounce—I think you boys call it 'bounce'—over him too much. This little fellow of mine, Master Simmons, has never been away from home before, and so I leave you to take care of him."

I believe that I said, "Thank you, Sir;" and after he had shaken hands with me, he took Tito up in his arms, kissed him once or twice, and then marched with his head very erect out of the room, followed, after adieus had been exchanged, by my father. This was my first introduction to Belvoir House; and when Mr. Price had taken a hand of each, and led us into the play-ground, the ordeal of the great change was completed, and we were at home before the night had fallen on our new world. I do not know that Tito was quite at home, although he had been lively in the playground, and had laughed a little, and a very fat laugh he had, too, which made one laugh to hear it—for when we were in "dormitory six," somebody began crying in the night, and the junior usher, who slept in a large crib in the corner, sat up in bed, and asked who was making that noise; but getting no answer save muffled sobs and strange effervescent sounds, as of a youth in the agonies of strangulation, he lighted a candle, and came shivering along the line of iron bedsteads until he found Tito, with his mouth full of sheet and blanket, crying all over his clean pillow-case.

"Now, then, Zalez, what's the matter?"

"Oh, please, Sir, I wa-a-ant to go ho-o-ome."

"Go home?" said the usher, kindly; "why, you've only just come. Besides, see how cross your father would be, after all the trouble he has taken!"

"N-n-no, Sir, he would—would-n't. He's too-too-too fo-ond of me."

The usher—Mr. Banstock was his name—sat down and tried to reason with Tito, but with very little effect. He told him that he would soon get used to the change; that he was keeping the other boys awake; that I, Joseph Simmons, from Reigate, was not crying; that Mr. Price would be very cross if he heard him; and that he himself, who was a martyr to rheumatism, would be laid up in the morning if he sat there any longer. But Tito continued to cry, and to make desperate attempts to suffocate himself with the bedding, until Mr. Banstock, as it appeared to me very improperly, promised that he should return home by the first train in the morning.

Tito was calm after that, and stammered forth, by way of apology for his disorderly outburst, that he knew his papa would be glad to see him back, now that his mother had only just gone away, you know, and left him so much alone, Sir!

"Gone away—where?" I heard Mr. Banstock ask.

"Why, to heaven, Sir, papa says."

Mr. Banstock asked no more questions, but went back to his bed, where I heard him tumbling about restlessly, with all the sleep clean out of him for half an hour afterward. Once I heard him say, "Poor little chap!" but when I ventured to look over the bed-clothes and say, "Did you speak, Sir?" he told me very sharply to hold my tongue, and that, if I did not mind, he would give me three cube-roots in the morning. I thought that I did not mind, and that I was very much obliged to him; and I went to sleep at last, wondering whether Mr. Banstock would have to get up early and dig his roots out of the garden, and what possible use they would be to me after he had digged them. However, I did not get my cube-roots the next morning, although I found out all about them before the first quarter was over my head, and did not congratulate myself upon the discovery.

Tito and I were firm friends before the first quarter had expired, for he did not go home in the morning, but had a little talk with Mr. Price in the ante-room again, and came out more composed in mind after the master's gentle reasoning, and very red round the eyelids, like a rabbit. Tito, I may add, was a general favorite after his three months' sojourn at Belvoir House. He was a good-tempered, affectionate boy, not particularly clever at his lessons, and getting into difficulties at times concerning them, but taking the ills that academic flesh is heir to with philosophy, and doing better next time, and making up by perseverance for his want of genius. At the end of three months Col. Zalez called. We knew by that time that Tito's father was, or had been, a colonel somewhere, and we felt that he would have greatly obliged the boys of Belvoir House by coming to see his son in full regimentals. I remember that he entered the play-ground one Saturday afternoon, that Tito suddenly gave a scream of delight, broke a window of the school-room with his elbow in his haste to leap down from the sill on which he and I had placed ourselves, and went with a mad plunge at his father's long legs.

Col. Zalez lifted the boy up in his arms, and kissed him all over his fat face, till some of us certainly burst out laughing; and, then, he walked up and down the play-ground for a few minutes, holding Tito's hand, and looking down at him with grave interest. It struck me—it struck two or three of us even—that Col. Zalez's boots were somewhat down at heel, a fact which was accounted for by young Miles saying that no doubt the Colonel had been marching a good bit lately, which we thought immediately he had. He came to us soon after this discovery; and, to my surprise and confusion, and to the infinite amusement of my contemporaries, he stooped down and kissed me, tickling me very much with his bristly gray mustache.

"Tito says that you have been very kind to him, Master Simmons," he said, shaking hands with me after his embrace; "I thank you very much, young gentleman."

I should have liked to have told him not to mention it, but remained red and silent.

"I have asked permission of Mr. Price to take you and Tito for a stroll this afternoon, and to the circus in the evening, if you would like to go with us."

I found my voice then, and my hearty "Thank you" was very conclusive evidence that I should like to go with them very much indeed.

That was a memorable holiday, eclipsing the holiday last week which I had had with my father, who had not asked Tito to join us, as Tito's father had asked me. A holiday marked with a white stone in my calendar of recollections—bright, sunshiny, ineffaceable—which, described to the boys afterward, rendered some of them raving mad with jealousy, and heaped Tito for the next three months with attentions that he could scarcely bear up against, the impression being general that Tito's father had determined to reward munificently all little Tito's friends. We had buns and almond-cakes at the pastry-cook's, both in our best clothes—Tito in a new suit of black that his father had brought with him. We went for a sail on the great calm sea before the sun went down; we went back to the pastry-cook's and had tea, with buns and almond-cakes; we went for a drive in a hired fly before the horsemanship commenced—and Col. Zalez lay back and smoked paper cigarettes so furiously that I thought he would set himself on fire before the circus was opened; we went back to the pastry-cook's, and had two bottles of lemonade, and some buns and almond-cakes; we attended the performance in the circus, and saw wonders upon wonders, and screamed with laughter at the clowns, and thought it was odd—at least I did—that the dark grim face at which we looked when a good joke was uttered, did not change more frequently; we went back to the pastry-cook's to supper, and had buns and almond-cakes, and weak sherry-and-water as a parting stimulant; and finally we were walking on tiptoe through dormitory six—absent-with-leave fellows—looking down compassionately on boys who had been asleep for hours! It was a great holiday; it was the only one that I ever had with Tito. At Christmas, Tito's father came in a hurry to Mr. Price, settled the bill, and then went away again, leaving Tito behind him, after many embraces, and much whispered advice. It began to be understood, after he had departed, that Tito's father was going abroad—going to battle, Tito said, very proudly—and that Tito was to be left at school all through the Christmas holidays. We bade him good-bye, and felt very sorry for him, and my last glimpse of Flatborough-on-the-Sea that "half" was a curve of the embankment, a steep green hill, and Tito jumping about thereon and waving his handkerchief to me.

Next "half" Tito's father did not appear, and Mr. Price began to look anxious when Tito spoke of his papa; but at the beginning of the next quarter, when the Midsummer holidays were over, a letter came from abroad that appeared to relieve our master's mind, and that contained a second epistle, which Tito used to read to me and to himself until it became worn out by constant reference, and by being kept along with his marbles, a pocket-knife, and a peg-top.

It was an English letter, of course; for Tito had been born and bred in England, and had seen no other country; and it was a very kind, fatherly, humorous kind of epistle, full of hope in his return to England before the next quarter was at an end, and of his anticipation of another holiday with his son and his little friend Simmons, if Simmons were still at Belvoir House. I hoped that he would come back soon, and that a circus would be in the town at the time; but the circus came and went away again, and no Col. Zalez appeared, to keep his promise to us.

"He can't be fighting all this time, Tit," I said, in mild remonstrance at Tito's father's behavior; but Tito shook his head, and said he wasn't so sure of it.

The quarter was past, and the second was approaching its termination. Christmas was upon us again—we were talking evermore of the holidays and home. Tito's father was still absent, and Mr. Price regarded Tito very thoughtfully when the boy said his lessons to him. We went away and left Tito at school—we came back and found Tito there, looking somewhat pale, and his black school-suit more than a trifle rusty.

Tito told me, confidentially, on my return, that he had received no letter from his father, and that he had heard Mrs. Price say at dinner one day to Mr. Price that she thought it strange, and that Mr. Price had answered that he was inclined to think it rather strange himself, and that he, Tito, was sure that they had been talking about his papa, because they had spoken in whispers, and looked very much at him. I said that it must be fancy, and he tried to agree with me, but hoped that his papa would come to see him soon, for he was out of pocket-money, and his wardrobe was in need of considerable repair. But Col. Zalez never came, and only Tito, his son, remained sanguine, at last, of his return.

I know now, what I did not know in all its details then, that the Prices, *père et mère*, were becoming very anxious concerning the whereabout of Tito's father; that two quarters were in arrear; that the extra keep during Tito's holiday was added to the account; and that a third quarter had commenced. I knew afterward that Mr. Price had written to an out-of-the-way place in Central America, where the Colonel had dated his last letter, and that no answer had been returned; that he had written to a British consul, and elicited the information that no such person was known within his jurisdiction; and I heard Mr. Price speak once of civil wars and general political confusion, and of the fear that Col. Zalez had disappeared in a revolutionary vortex forever.

Lady-day quarter passed, bills were paid, and Tito, waxing shabbier and shabbier, and still wondering why his father never wrote to him, got up every morning with a marvelous confidence in his parent's coming to see him before the day was out. Tito scarcely took into consideration the expense that he was to Mr. Price; he knew nothing of school bills; and Mr. Price was too tender-hearted a man to show his dissatisfaction to the child himself. Mr. Price was puzzled what to do with him, or how long he was to allow this to last; and he looked more thoughtfully at the small enigma every day, and could not see his way to a solution. One day Mr. Price went to London, to the old town address of Col. Zalez, and made many inquiries at his last lodgings—I learned afterward—and returned baffled at all points. Tito's father had paid his bill and disappeared about nine months since, without leaving a clue to his whereabout. A telegram from abroad had led to his sudden departure, it was elicited, and Col. Zalez, packing up his boxes and putting on his boots, probably more down at heel than ever, had departed on his mission, whatever it was, to a foreign State, wherever that might be.

Tito became so very shabby after Lady-day that the master found excuses to leave him at home, when the boys went out for their airings or their cricket-matches; and finally one of our boys spoke positively to a few high words which he had heard exchanged between Mr. and Mrs. Price one evening with reference to the former's suggestion that he thought he should risk a suit of clothes for Tito.

The high words, at all events, ended in the suit of clothes being provided for poor Tito, who accompanied us in our walks again, and looked for the tall, sun-burned, gray-mustached man at the corner of every street we passed.

Midsummer and the holidays came round, Tito was left at school, and Mr. Price's blank look at the unclaimed one assumed by several degrees more stoniness of aspect. Once more the busy hum of school, old pupils and new ones—and Tito still on the establishment, and Tito's father nowhere. By degrees the story of the boy's forlorn position had found its way among the scholars, and Tito was pitied very much by the majority, and laughed at by a few thoughtless ones, who thought it rare fun for a boy to have a father who had run away from him. Tito's position was not an enviable one, but he bore it pretty well, and only fretted to himself a little, and with not half the noise which he had made on the night when he had missed his father for four hours. I was his counselor and his comforter, and I kept up his hopes, at last, by strange legends of various fathers' and mothers' returns, after years of absence from their children, and was continually ransacking story-books for parallel cases to his own.

One day, Mrs. Price and her lord and master began to have a few words again concerning the unfortunate Tito; and Wickers, who was the boots of the school by day, and a page radiant in sugar-loaf buttons at night, came to Tito with the news.

"There's been a jolly row about you, Master Zalez," he said, "and they've thought it over—only don't you say that I told you, mind—and they think your father is a wenturer, and they're going to send you to the workus."

Tito stared, and finally walked away, keeping from the play-ground and his play-fellows all day. In the evening he came to me, when I was deep in geography, and wrestling with "principal towns," and whispered,

"Joe, I want you."

"What is it, Tit?"

"You heard Wickers say that they were going to send me to the work-house."

"Yes—but I don't believe it."

"I'm going to ask the master now—come with me."

"Oh lor!"

"He's at the desk there, looking over the 'Themes,' and I want you to hear what he says."

"Very well."

So I left my place, at the imminent risk of getting six bad marks for inattention to my lessons, and went with Tito to Mr. Price's desk. I shall never forget the look of astonishment and discomfiture on the master's face, when Tito put the question very straightforwardly, and with wonderful composure.

"If you please, Sir, is it true that you are going to send me to the work-house?"

"Bless my soul!—who—who told you that Tito?"

"I would rather not say who told me, Sir—it's all about the school."

"Dear me—how vexing—how very unfortunate! My poor Tito, I should like to speak to you to-morrow morning about seven. What are you doing out of your place, Simmons?" he asked, catching sight of me at last.

"I came to take care of Tito, Sir."

"Six bad marks."

I knew that I should have them, therefore the promulgation of my sentence did not take me very much by surprise. Tito might have made matters worse by getting himself into a scrape and informing Mr. Price that he had asked me to leave my place with him, had not a look from me silenced one who had quite enough troubles of his own. Tito went the next morning to Mr. Price's room, meeting Wickers by the way, who told him that the master and the missus had been "at it" again, and that Mrs. Price was sick of boys whose fathers never paid. Of the particulars of Tito's conference with Mr. Price, these are the principal, as detailed to me by Tito, between twelve and two.

It had all been arranged and Mr. Price broke the news to him in as gentle a manner as he could, and wiped his own eyes once or twice surreptitiously with his pocket-handkerchief. He told Tito that he was not a rich man, that the school was the support of himself and a large family, and that it was beyond his power to keep Tito any longer at his own expense. He had consulted with his solicitor, who had advised him to hand over Tito to the parish authorities of Flatborough, who would pass Tito over to the parish authorities of the district in London where Col. Zalez had resided for many years. He told Tito that the parish would use every exertion, and take far greater pains, to find his father than he could do with a great school on his mind, and that he was taking the best and surest means to put Tito into his father's hands once more. He had no doubt that the parish would treat Tito very well, and that Tito would be very happy; but his auditor having his own opinion on this subject, went away discomfited. His last inquiry was,

"When is this to be, Mr. Price?"

"Oh, not this week," said the master, assuringly, "nor the next. Not till Michaelmas, at any rate."

Somehow the fate that loomed before Tito became known also to the boys, and was canvassed during play-hours, and generally set down as a "jolly shame"—not any of us taking into consideration the ways and means of Mr. Price, and the appetite—always a good one—of Tito Zalez, and the rapid growth upward and sideways—for Tito kept filling out rapidly—of the unfortunate pupil, who was out of his clothes again before any one knew where he was. Once the bright idea occurred to us of getting up a subscription to pay his arrears among ourselves and our parents; but the united contributions only amounting, after all the harass of canvassing, to eight shillings and threepence three farthings, it was thought advisable to return the subscriptions to the Tito fund. The second idea was entirely my own, and consisted in suggesting to my father, in a friendly and persuasive note, that Tito would be worth adopting, being a very nice and amiable boy, whom everybody would like at home. This idea was dashed to the ground by my father's courteous, but decisive, reply in the negative; and Tito, who had built a little on this letter, said, "Never mind, Joe," and asked whether Michaelmas-day always fell on the 29th of September.

On the twenty-eighth, in the dusky evening, which steals upon us so early at this date, and when the boys were strolling about the play-ground, waiting for the bell to ring them to tea, Tito suddenly came to me, with the bottoms of his trousers tucked up, and his threadbare jacket buttoned to the chin, in a way that looked like business, and said:

"Good-by, Joe—I'm off."

"Off?—Off where?"

"Hush! don't make a noise; but I can't stand the notion of a work-house—I'm afraid of it; and—ugh!—the skilley! To-morrow's Michaelmas-day, and I'm going to run away."

"You don't mean it?"

"Yes, I do."

"But what's to become of you?"

"I shall enlist for a drummer, perhaps, or turn farmer's boy, or something. I'm off at once, through the school window, over the wash-house tiles, and so into the back lane."

Tito's sudden resolution took all my breath away; the novelty of the expedition aroused my love of adventure, and, regardless of consequences, future hardships, future punishment from the hands of Mr. Price, and the sin of disobedience to my pastor and master, I said:

"I'll go a little way with you, Tit, and come back again before they shut up for the night."

"But how you will catch it!"

"Yes, I know that; but I should not like you to start alone."

"Thank you, Joe; it's very kind of you; but I think you had better stop."

I thought so also, but I went with Tito; and we succeeded in getting from the school by the way which my small friend had ingeniously sketched out. When we were outside the play-ground wall, and heard the boys' voices welling to our ears from the other side, our hearts sank a little at the boldness of the step, and we hurried on, somewhat crestfallen, to the sea-shore, and went on by long low-lying sands, knowing that the tide was out, and that we were not likely to meet anybody at that hour to stop us before we reached the King's Gap. This was a cleft in the cliffs, where I was to part with him and wish him godspeed on his journey. Tito had a bundle with him, in which he had packed a small great-coat, his socks, one shirt, a cricket-ball, a large bag of marbles—the boys were always giving him marbles, by way of token of their respect for him—a few half-penny prints, which he had colored, and a volume of fairy-tales that his father had given him. The night was soon upon us, and we grew less stout-hearted in the darkness, and were doubtful if the sea might not come up quicker than we had bargained for, and cut us off from the King's Gap before our tired legs could wade through the deep sand toward it. But we reached the Gap in safety, crept past the coast-guard house on the station, and then paused to consider the next step. This was the place of parting; but a look back at the dark country road I had to traverse, and a sudden remembrance of all the horrible stories I had heard of travelers being assassinated in lonely districts, and of children being stripped by gypsies of their clothes, and turned adrift to die of cold, deterred me from returning to Belvoir House till daylight. I said that I would go on with Tito; and Tito, who had looked dismally in his direction also, said, "Thank you Joe," and was evidently grateful for my company.

We were both becoming very nervous, but we kept up appearances for a while. We took the wrong turning, and found ourselves on the edge of the cliff again. We made a short cut across a field to "try back" for the roadway, and lost ourselves completely. We went wandering about meadows and turnip-fields in vain efforts to get off farmers' property, and failed. We were frightened almost to death by a white cow that bellowed suddenly over a hedge at us, and Tito dropped his bundle in his hurry, and we had to creep back cautiously for it, but were never able, from that night, to set eyes upon it again. We were overtaken by the rain—a heavy, steady down-pour, that washed the last atom of courage from our hearts.

"Joe," said Tito, suddenly, "I wish I hadn't come."

"So do I," I assented; and then, with our heads very much bent forward, to keep the rain from our faces, and to allow it more easily to find its way down the backs of our necks, we, two foolish, miserable hearts, trudged on, doubtful if we were walking over cross-country to London, or back again to Flatborough. When it came to thunder and lightning along with the rain, the climax had arrived, and Tito burst into tears, and wished that he was in his comfortable work-house, and that I was out of trouble; and then the friendly shelter of an old shed, with the doors off, suddenly coming across our path, we darted into it, and huddled together in one corner, praying for the daylight. How the long night passed we never knew. We went to sleep at last, with our arms around each other's neck, and thought of "The Children in the Wood." We were scared once more by the white cow, who came in with stately tread out of the rain also, and snorted and sniffed about us, and finally lay down across the door-way, barring our egress, and pretending to go to sleep, Tito said, that it might take us unawares when we followed its example. We did not know that it was a cow till the morning, our impression being that it was a bull of the very maddest description, and one to be especially wary of, if we set any value on our lives.

Somehow, we dozed off to sleep at last, despite our fears; and when we woke again, hearing the hum of voices near us, we found that it was morning, and raining hard still, and that a red-faced man and a rosy-faced girl, with milk-pails, were looking down upon us in intense astonishment.

"Lawks!" the girl said; "what are you a-doing here? What boys are you?" I looked at Tito, and he returned my glance; our spirits were at zero, and it seemed necessary to give in.

"We're from Mr. Price's school at Flatborough, and should be glad to get back," said Tito.

"Flatborough—why, that's fifteen miles from here," said the farmer's man. "You don't mean to say that you two little chaps have been a-playing truant—good gracious!"

But we did mean it; and Tito said that, if they could put his friend Joe in the right road for the school, they might drop himself at the nearest work-house, when they went that way, as it was all the same, and he was expected there; a piece of information which gave our listeners the impression that we were from the lunatic asylum, five miles off. The farmer was sent for, and as he knew Belvoir House well, and was going to Flatborough on business that morning, we were in a fair way toward the end of our adventure and its unsatisfactory results.

We drove to the school after a breakfast which we were not in a fair condition to enjoy, and Mr. Price, his wife, the assistants, half the boys, and Wickers were in the hall to see our ignominious return.

"You dreadful boys," Mr. Price said; "what a terrible fright you have given me, and what a deal of trouble! The county police are looking everywhere for you. What made you go away?"

"Please, Sir, Tito was afraid of the work-house," I explained; "and, as he did not know his way to London, I thought that I would just put him on his road."

"I'll talk to you presently, Simmons," said Mr. Price, meaningly; and then he turned to Tito, and said, "You need not have been afraid of Michaelmas-day, Tito, for I had made up my mind to risk another quarter; but your anxiety of mind was, to a certain extent, excusable, and I shall not punish you severely."

I felt a twittering all along my spine, but said not a word against his manifest partiality.

"And, my boy, I am very happy to relieve you from a great suspense this morning," said Mr. Price, laying his hand on Tito's curly head. "Here is to-day's paper, with a telegraphic dispatch from Central America."

As he unfolded the paper and pointed to one item of intelligence in the top corner of the right-hand column, I bent forward with Tito, and read, in large letters, the following news concerning a small State, that, at this late stage of my story, I need not particularly allude to.

"Great revolution in ——. Release of Col. Zalez. His election as President of the Republic."

Tito's troubles were ended from that day. The next mail brought a letter from President Zalez, whose political intrigues had thrown him into prison, and then had placed him at the head of a government; and Mr. Price's account was settled in due course.

I met President Zalez at a hotel in New-York, whither he had gone for a holiday, two years ago; and his son Tito was then a bigger fellow than his father. We laughed over Tito's troubles at a princely banquet which the great man gave us; and, as he smoked his paper cigarettes, we reminded him of our first treat together in the little town of Flatborough-on-the-Sea.

I was afraid that he would have kissed me again in his gratitude, but he sat down, sighed, as though the cares of government were a little in the way of the peace and rest that he had found in England, leaned back in his chair, and lighted another cigarette.

A TRAWL-NET.—The trawl-net is a very simple contrivance when it is well understood; and, by your leave, I will try to make its construction plain to you. Imagine an ordinary seine, looped up at the corners. Funnel-shape, or rather in the form of a cone sliced in two, the mouth of the apparatus is kept open on one side by a pole some ten or twelve feet long, called the "trawl-beam," which floats uppermost when the net is down, while the lower side is weighted with a thick heavy piece of hawser styled the "ground rope," around which the meshes of the net are woven. A bridle or "martingale" unites the two ends of the trawl-beam. To this is attached a double-sheaved block, through which runs a hundred-and-fifty-fathom rope, capable of bearing a heavy strain, and in hauling in which great nicety must be observed, as the slightest hitch or deflection will cause the beam to turn the wrong way, when the net gets "on her back," as the fisher folk say, all your catch being simply turned out into the "vasty deep," and your case resulting in that of "love's labor lost."—*Belgravia.*

ALBRECHT VON GRAEFE WITH HIS PATIENTS.—A more beautiful man's face than his has hardly been seen in modern times. Who that has looked upon it can forget the high, broad brow of the noble head, the dark blue eyes, and the exquisite lips, where sat such mingled beauty and power? It seemed, indeed, only as a lovely transparency through which the light of a still more lovely soul was shining. His action was quick and decided, yet graceful, his voice very pleasant to the ear, his speech easy and affluent. His manner had the simplicity and sportiveness of a child's, and yet you felt the dignity and authority of a master. Wholly unaffected, and even unconscious, in all he said and did, he yet breathed around you the atmosphere of supreme genius. It was strange to watch the love and reverence which attended his steps. The hour's lecture over, during which he had held the great throng spell-bound and even breathless by his eloquence, the death-like stillness broken now and then by irrepressible applause, he proceeded on his daily visit through the wards of his hospital. Day by day have I noticed the flurried manner of nurses and attendants, their eagerness tempered by a kind of devout worship, the hush of expectation which waited the master's coming—and now you hear his fleet, light steps, which keep his aids upon a run. He is in your room, where darkness and pain vanish at his cheering salutation. The bandages are moved in a trice. The examination is made with rigid fidelity—there is no haste here. The bandages are replaced, and away he goes, with loving words, which leave sunshine behind him.

To this Klinik all who wished his care and service, no matter what their rank or fortune, were obliged to come and take a bed. Half the patients, at least, were so poor that they could not pay the master's fee, and were even unable to defray the charge of their living; this came out of his generous bounty, and they received the same attention as the richest clients. After the visit to every patient, the operations began. Each case had been thoroughly examined and studied by one of his aids, and then by the master himself, so that he knew just what to do and how to do it. Some days there were as many as sixty persons to be operated upon.—*Harper's Magazine.*

TRAVELING IN MEXICO.—At 10 A. M., on the 17th, we left in the diligencia for Fortin, seven miles off, and our start was so exciting I may as well describe it. The mules are always impatient to be off when they are, once harnessed, so two men turn the leaders at right angles to the other six, with their heads against the wall, and a bit of rope eight or nine feet long passed through their bridles. When all is ready they turn them out into the road, and run beside them till their heads are quite straight, and then let slip the rope, and away the whole eight go, heads down and crouching low, as hard as they can fly for a quarter of a mile. On this occasion the mules were very fresh, and were kept waiting a few minutes, so the wheelers began to amuse themselves by a kicking match, which ended in their kicking over the traces, throwing themselves and the middle mules down, and breaking the harness. When fresh harness was brought, and all the passengers were ready, they were once more put in, and starting with two or three good kicks, we went down the narrow paved streets of Orizaba like Lutzow's wild hunt, the heavy coach whisking round corners, and flying over ditches across the streets, in a way that took one's breath away. At Fortin we reached the temporary terminus of the railroad, and were soon comfortably established in English carriages for the run of seventy miles into Vera Cruz. The first part of the road laid through banana, coffee, and tobacco fields, at Cordova plunging into tropic forest, the trees covered with lianas, and clouds of yellow butterflies dancing in the sun. Just beyond Atoyac, a little station above a beautiful rocky river, we came to the Chicahuiti Pass, where river and railroad make their way through a narrow gap out of the mountains. The road is blasted along the cliff, some 200 feet above the river, which falls in a cascade fifty feet high through a cleft of rock a few feet wide, completely overarched by fine trees, wooded hills rising on either side a thousand feet from the stream. Once out of the pass, you are clear of the mountains; and as you cross a wide open plain to Paso de Macho they stretch away south as far as eye can see, an almost impassable wall, till lost in the misty Atlantic atmosphere.—*Good Words.*

THE PROFESSIONAL BALL-GOER.—Who is not acquainted with the professional ball-goer; the man who goes to balls as regularly as to bed; who dances with the daughter of the house just as the parson on Sunday reads the lesson for the day, and takes eight old ladies to supper every night with as much precision as that with which Mr. Miall annually tries to harass the Established Church. Poor professional! he is very hardly treated. Eminently useful, hard-working, honest (who ever knew of his promising to stay for a cotillon and flying at midnight?) good-natured, ready, tactical, untiring; what does he gain but ridicule, and, I fear, a sense of a wasted life. True he has the run of many country houses, but every fresh upstart, every young man whose cradle was not made when the professional was leading cotillons, is thought of more account than he. He is pushed aside, made to sleep in a dog-kennel, whistled to by the women to fetch and carry when their cavaliers are shooting or hunting, and treated by all with a good-humored *hauteur* an upper servant would not endure, simply because he has given up his time and his talents (he has talents: what a whip in the House of Commons he would have made!) to the better regulating of the amusements of Society.—*London Society.*

AN ANNOYING HOAX.—One of the most annoying hoaxes ever recorded was that which, about sixty years ago, was known in London as the Berners street hoax. It drew the attention of the newspapers at the time; then of the magazines and the *Annual Register;* many years afterward (in connection with a biographical notice of the hoaxer,) of the *Quarterly Review;* and more recently, if we remember rightly, of the *Ingoldsby Legends.* Berners street is a quiet street of hotels, and shops with private-looking windows; in 1810 it was still more quiet, inhabited by well-to-do families living in a genteel way. One morning, soon after breakfast, a wagon-load of coals drew up before the door of a widow lady in that street, and soon afterward a van load of furniture; then came a hearse with a coffin, and a train of mourning-coaches. Presently arrived two fashionable physicians, a dentist, and an accoucher, driving up as near as they could to the door, and wondering why so many lumbering vehicles were so near at hand. Six men brought a great chamber-organ; a coach-maker, clock-maker, a carpet-manufacturer, and a wine-merchant sent specimens of their goods; a brewer brought several barrels of ale; curiosity-dealers brought sundry knickknacks. A piano-forte, linen, jewelry, wigs and head-dresses, a cartload of potatoes, books, prints, conjuring tricks, feathers, ices, jellies, were among the things brought to (or at least near) the house; while mantua-makers came with baskets of millinery and fancy articles, and opticians with telescopes. Then, after a time, trooped in from all quarters grocers, coachmen, footmen, cooks, house-maids, nursery-maids, and other servants, come in quest of situations. To crown all, persons of distinction came in their carriages—the Commander-in-Chief, the Archbishop of Canterbury, a Cabinet minister, the Lord Chief Justice, the Governor of the Bank of England, the Chairman of Directors of the East India Company, an eminent Parliamentary philanthropist, and the Lord Mayor. The last-named functionary—one among those who speedily saw that all had been victimized by a gigantic hoax—drove to Marlborough Street Police Office, and told the sitting magistrate that he had received a letter from a lady in Berners street, to the effect that she had been summoned to attend at the Mansion-house, that she was extremely ill, that she wished to make a deposition upon oath, and that she would deem it a great favor if his Lordship would call upon her. All the other persons of eminence had had their commiseration appealed to in a somewhat similar way. Police officers, (there were no policemen in those days,) were sent to keep order in Berners street, which was nearly choked with vehicles, jammed and interlocked one with another; the drivers were irritated, the disappointed tradesmen were exasperated, and a large crowd enjoyed the malicious fun. Some of the vans and goods were overturned and broken; while a few casks of ale became a prey to the populace. All through the day, until late at night, did this extraordinary state of things continue, to the terror and dismay of the poor lady and the other inmates of the house. Every one found directly that it was a hoax; but the name of the hoaxer was not known till long afterward. This, it appeared, was Theodore Hook, one of the most inveterate punsters and jokers of the day. He had noticed the very quiet character of Berners street, and the name of Mrs. —— on a brass plate on one of the doors; he laid a wager with a brother-wag who accompanied him, that he would make that particular house the talk of the whole town. And he assuredly did it. He devoted three or four days to writing letters, in the name of Mrs. ——, to tradesmen of all kinds, professional men, distinguished personages, and servants out of place; all couched in a lady-like style, and requesting the persons addressed to come to Berners street on the appointed day, for reasons specially stated. Hook took a furnished lodging just opposite the house, and there posted himself with two or three companions on the day in question, to enjoy the scene. He deemed it expedient, however, to go off quickly into the country, and there remain *incog.* for a time; if he had been publicly known as the author of the hoax, it is probably he would have fared badly.—*Chambers's Journal.*

COVENT GARDEN.—What would the old priors and abbesses of the ancient conventual buildings say if they could see the uses to which their site has ecom? Fancy the horror-stricken state to which their minds would be reduced by witnessing *Zerlina's* terribly forward and indecorous behavior to *Count Almaviva* on the very ground where Brother Lawrence told his beads and thumbed his breviary, fetched the brown October brewing from the buttery porch, and performed other solemn and religious offices. How they would shudder at the extreme impropriety of conduct displayed by Donizetti's "La Figlia." What vials of wrath they would have poured out on *Manrico,* who absolutely invades a convent to rescue *Leonora!* Love may laugh at locksmiths in general—though love is, of course, an exceedingly improper sensation—but to laugh at monastic locksmiths is quite another thing, and the priests would certainly rush out for bell, book, and candle, and various other comforts to parsons about to excommunicate, before the immoral tenor came to "Di quella pira." To contemplate their feelings during the night scene in "Fra Diavolo" would be too appalling, and while *Zerlina* was disrobing they would certainly cover nearly the whole of their faces, and only say brava quite faintly. The original opera-house was built by a man named Powell, and the actors were sticks; not figuratively, of the sort to which, in the present day, the adjective "awful" is generally prefixed, but literally—in point of fact, Marionnettes. Mr. Powell's announcement contrasts with the "blazes of triumph" and "gigantic successes" which managers of our day are so fond of advertising, especially when they are anxious to contradict an almost unanimous opinion that a piece is a dismal failure. "At Punch's Theatre, in the Little Piazza, the present Friday being the 2d, and to-morrow the 3d of May, will be presented an opera called 'The State of Innocence, or the Fall of Man.' With variety of scenes and machines, particularly the scene of Paradise in its original state, with birds, beasts, and all its ancient inhabitants, the subtlety of the serpent in betraying Adam and Eve, &c., with variety of diverting interludes, too many to be inserted here. No person to be admitted in masks or riding-hoods, nor any money to be returned after the curtain is up. Boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s. Beginning exactly at 7 o'clock."—*London Society.*

DINING IN PARIS.—In the question of "how to dine" in Paris, the matter of price is one of no small moment. There is no greater—but, with Englishmen in Paris, no commoner—mistake than to believe that the dearest dinners are the best. I have made one of a party that has dined badly—because he who ordered the dinner did not know what he was about—at one of the leading restaurants on the Boulevards, for fifty francs (£2 sterling) a head, exclusive of wines; and I have dined exceedingly well at the same establishment, with as much wine of a good quality as any reasonable man could desire, the bill being twenty-five francs for four persons, or about five shillings English per head. The dearest dinner I ever remember having eaten was the night before the outbreak of the Commune, when some six or seven newspaper correspondents, who had not met each other since the breaking out of the war, determined to celebrate the end of the campaign by a joint-stock banquet at the Café Anglais. Wine and the waiter included, the bill came to within a fraction of 100 francs (£4) a head, and was far from satisfactory, because badly ordered. On the other hand, I dined for a long time *en pension,* as it is called, at a small restaurant near St. Sulpice, where my breakfast and dinner cost me 150 francs (£6) a month. For this I had, for the first meal, a dish of meat, (four or five different dishes to select from,) one of eggs, or vegetables, cheese, fruit, and half a bottle of very good wine. For my dinner I had soup, an entrée, a roast, a dish of vegetables, cheese, fruit, and a bottle of the same wine. The cooking was good and clean; the kitchen gave one an appetite to look at. Every one of the *pensionnaires* breakfasted at the hour he liked, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., and dined whenever it suited him, from 5 to 8 P. M. Of the soups, entrées, roasts, and vegetables, there were always three or four of each to select from; and the company, consisting of journalists, military men of the garrison of Paris, and law students, were amusing and agreeable. There are in Paris many restaurants where such an arrangement may be made, and where the poorer professional men dine regularly and well.—*Belgravia.*

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE SULTAN.—When the party had once entered the hall the order of precedence was announced to them by Servia Pasha through Mr. Brown, the dragoman. Only at that moment was it discovered that Lieut. Grant was to go first, and, as the son of the President of the United States, be received as a prince royal. It was too late to do anything by way of explanation, and though "Fred" went forward very reluctantly, he accepted the situation, and, followed in order by Gen. Sherman, Mr. Boker, and the rest of the party, approached the staircase, where, on the landing at which it divided, was standing Abdul Assiz, Sultan of Turkey, who, shaking Lieut. Grant by the hand, turned, motioned him to continue up the stairway, and walked by his side, without paying any attention to the rest of the party. The Sultan conducted them into a very handsome room, which looked out upon a most beautiful scene, embracing the Bosphorus, Golden Horn, and City of Stamboul. After entering the room the Sultan received Gen. Sherman very courteously, and seating himself, motioned the party to do likewise. After a short pause he began the conversation in Turkish, which was translated by Mr. Brown. Mr. Boker made a short speech recounting the history of the visitors. The interview lasted about fifteen minutes, and at its termination the Sultan accompanied the party to the head of the staircase, where he shook hands with Lieut. Grant and the General, simply inclining his head to the rest. Abdul Assiz is rather stout, about five feet eight inches in height, has large dark eyes, grayish hair and beard. He was dressed in loose snuff-colored pantaloons, black coat, cut like that of an Episcopal minister, and patent-leather shoes. Under his coat he wore a white flannel shirt, on his head the fez, and on the little finger of his right hand an immense ruby ring. He assured the General and party that they should have access to every object of interest.—*Harper's Magazine*

SHOOTING A BEAVER.—Late in the afternoon of the same day, as we were going up a deep part of the river, with a sandy point in full view, the guide said: "There's a muskrat on the point,"—a remark to which I paid no attention, being bent on nobler game. Presently he whispered: "It's a beaver." I was on the alert in an instant with gun in hand. The beaver had taken to the water, and was swimming on before us. "Shoot!" said the guide, and bang went the shot-gun, without doing him any harm. It had been getting rusty of late, and the rust had got into the locks, which made it pull so hard that it was difficult to hold it on the mark. I had made some wild shooting that day, at ducks and partridges, and got excited. This mishap did not tend to calm my nerves. Down went the beaver and up came his mate, a little way off. Bang went the other barrel with the same result. Up came the first beaver and down went the second. This time the rifle, a close shot. Crack! "You can't shoot at all," said Peter, in a savage whisper, as the diver went down again, quite unharmed. Now commenced a very exciting contest. The beavers were trying to find their way back to their hole, and we doing our best to prevent them. They cannot stay under water any more than a man, and kept rising first on one side and then the other, for breath, hiding a while among the sticks along the shore. The Indian's sharp eyes would see them even among the roots in a dark corner of the stream, and he would paddle me up to the spot, and try to make me see them. "Here he is," he would say, "right under that stick. There he is; can't you see him? He's gone," fretting and fuming all the while, and swearing not a little. The trouble was the game was the same color as the roots, and the mud, and the water was dark. Finally, I did manage to see the body of one of the beavers among the roots, and put a ball through it; and, then, I gave Peter a piece of my mind.—*Atlantic Magazine.*

THE CASUISTRY OF JOURNALISM.—By casuistry in its relation to journalism, I understand the rules by which honorable men guide themselves, consciously or unconsciously, in writing for newspapers—the rules, that is, by which they determine what they shall write, and in what journals they shall write it. This is not a complete definition of the subject, because it only applies to contributors to newspapers, whereas the rules which govern the relations of editors and proprietors either to each other or to the public, equally belong to the ecasuistry of journalism. But it defines with sufficient accuracy the particular part of the subject of which it is here proposed to treat. Journalism is more and more taken up as a profession by educated men, and those who regularly practice it are only the nucleus of a still larger army of auxiliaries. Consequently the casuistry of the subject, the rules, that is, which govern the application of general principles to the particular cases which arise in the actual experience of journalists, will have a practical interest for a considerable number of persons. It ought, moreover, to have an indirect interest for a much larger number. Probably there is no profession about which such extremely hazy notions afloat as journalism. Although public opinion on whole classes of subjects, and those very important subjects, is formed by the newspapers, little is known as to the moral canons by which journalists are or profess to be guided. Most fairly intelligent laymen know something of the principles on which an advocate justifies his undertaking the defense of every case, or a doctor his refusal to tell a patient the truth about his situation. But the crudest fancies about newspaper writers are constantly to be met with. I have heard a very well-informed woman maintain the theory that a journalist has no more right to defend a cause in which he does not believe, as a barrister has to defend a prisoner whose innocence he suspects, and a number of commonplaces about writing to order show that the notion is far from being an uncommon one. If to hold this low opinion of journalists had led to greater independence on the part of newspaper readers, the public might perhaps gain by the defamation of a particular class. But the influence of newspapers is not lessened by it. The journalism is often regarded as a profession exceptionally exempt from professional restraints. The public clings to its newspaper none the less blindly because it so often proclaims its want of belief in their honesty. The casuistry of journalism, as regards general rules, may be summed up in three general rules. First, a journalist should write nothing that he does not believe to be true; secondly, he should write only in journals of whose general character he approves; thirdly, he should agree with the journal to which he writes about the class of subjects on which he writes. The first of these rules is happily not difficult to carry out in practice. There are newspapers no doubt in which the writer of a leading article is at times little more than the pipe through which the ideas of others are conveyed to the reader. A closely-written sheet of note paper constitutes his instructions, and all he has to do is to put the contents into the best set sentences he can devise. But even here the rule, it may be hoped, is only half broken. If the journalist in question does not write what he believes to be true, it does not follow that he writes what he believes to be false. More often he writes that of which he does not know whether it is the one or the other. If he is worth retaining on the staff of any important journal, he is not likely to remain long in this state of ignorance, and in most cases his larger knowledge will bring with it stronger convictions. There are instances, no doubt, of men of political ability who remain to the last the mere hired swordsmen of their employer for the time being. But the race is dying out, partly from the growth of a higher conception of professional morality, and partly from a corresponding change in the requirements of newspaper readers. As a rule, it may be said that no established journalist is now asked or expected to say in the personal character of his paper which he would not say in his own person. The staff of a newspaper is usually enlarged so as to provide genuine representatives of all the views set forth in it, and the advocacy of any one is the will of the writer with his own views. This is obvious enough to strike even the most scrupulous editor. It may be thought that the strict observance of this rule would render the others unnecessary. If a man writes nothing but what he believes to be true, why should it matter where he writes it? An editor is properly held responsible for what appears in his paper, inasmuch as nothing can appear in it without his consent, but the contributor has no control over anything but his own articles, and consequently he has no need to make his responsibility more than coextensive with his power. There is a plausible air about this reasoning, but the instincts of journalists, at least in cases where men's instincts point in the opposite direction to their interests, may be accepted as guides. It is generally held that a Liberal writer ought not to contribute to a Conservative paper, or a Conservative writer to a Liberal paper, even though his articles deal exclusively with subjects on which the conductors of the papers are agreed, and it can be shown immediately that the principle is subject to several qualifications, but after making allowance for these, it will be found a thoroughly sound principle. By contributing to a journal, a man does his best to help its circulation. However low an estimate he may form of his own work, he must know that the editor thinks it worth paying for. It may happen, indeed, that the withdrawal of a particular writer from the staff of a journal makes no difference whatever to its success. On the other hand, this success may have been largely due to the work done by a single contributor: as the phrase goes, the paper was made by so-and-so. For the most part, the popularity of a newspaper is the product of many different elements, and it is impossible to assign to any one of them its precise value. There is no reason for exempting any regular contributor to a journal from a share in the responsibility for it. The paper is bought and read because it is what it is, and every contributor has helped to make it what it is. On the other hand, there is so much difference of opinion nowadays on every important subject, that if absolute identity of views were to be demanded of the writers of a newspaper, journalism must become a trade or at all events have to be abandoned by all untrammelled by any principle whatever.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

HUNTING IN A CANOE.—When you hunt in a canoe, you sit in the bow, and neither speak nor move. The guide is perched upon the stern, and paddles. You push your canoe where you can take it up without the least noise, and the only sound which indicates your approach is the gentle plash of the paddle, not to be distinguished from the splash made by the diving of a muskrat. So you sit there for five or six hours at a time, looking out for signs, for tracks, and making up your own mind what they are and how long they have been there. Once in a while you speak to each other in whispers, and so continue until from sheer exhaustion, (the hunter is never tired,) you are compelled to return to camp. No keener pleasure can be found in the world than this silent pursuit, unless it be the startling, brain-turning presence of the monster of the forest. Pale melancholy, however she may haunt you in the town, is banished. The very endurance required to keep your position and brace your back against the narrow thwart which will cut you to the bone, to say nothing of the chase, serves to keep the fancy inactive, by holding you down to facts.

beauty of the scene and the adventure you are having satisfies the imagination, so that it is not left to prey upon itself. The keenness of the senses, too, which is required, and the readiness for action at any moment, engross the mind, and render torpid for the time the faculties of reflection. Whatever the reason, I do not believe there is a healthier recreation for a man of intellectual pursuits, for mind and body. He must go, however, where he can find fresh tracks and game once in awhile.—*Atlantic Magazine.*

The Theory of Fiction.—What, then, is the theory of fiction? What ought it to do for us? Its main function appears to be to show us the effect of ideas in their practical working. So many things look well in theory which bear a very different aspect when brought to the test of actual experience. The novelist does not discourse about principles of action; he shows us the actions themselves. Even wit should have a practical side—should have something to laugh at; otherwise it rises little above the level of a pun—mere verbal jingle. To have mentioned, in dry official form, that in Yorkshire there were certain dreary schools dominated by illiterate school-masters would probably have produced little effect at the time when *Nicholas Nickleby* was published. But Mr. Squeers' "first class in English spelling and philosophy" and Mrs. Squeers' "school spoon" at once attracted attention; and when people began to look a little deeper, they saw the tragedy of poor Smike underlying the fun. There are some novels which are designed to make the reader laugh, and nothing more; and, as already remarked, these may be harmless enough, and even useful as far as they go, only they do not go very far. Some of Charles Lever's books may be classed among these. Who would refuse to laugh at the absured story in *Jack Hinton*, about the cockney who was taken to an Irish country-house in the middle of the night, made sufficiently drunk to insure his sleeping through the day, and then taken out after night-fall to shoot, and, by a repetition of the process, his being persuaded for a whole week that it was alway dark in that part of the country! But the tale has no value, except as an aid to digestion. Perhaps the most useless of all the useless books published so abundantly from time to time are those works of fiction which we may call "novels of action"—novels, that is to say, which depend for interest exclusively upon the plot of the story, and which make little or no pretensions to study of character, but, by narrating a variety of strange incidents, succeed in attracting a certain class of readers. Unhappily, such books form the majority of the novels of the day, and, from their very nature, truth, purity, and reverence, are too often sacrificed for the sake of the raciness of falseness, pruriency, and profanity. At the best, their moral influence is unhealthy; for they place the interest of life not in ourselves, but in our surroundings, and, by the examples of life which they profess to portray, promote habits of excitement, until the simple round of duty is felt to be dull, until no sound can charm unless it rises to a roar, and no glow give warmth until it become a fever.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Manzoni's "I Promessi Sposi."—The work of Manzoni which is best known is probably "I Promessi Sposi." It has been translated into all European languages, and has been as popular—can more be said?—as an historical romance by Sir Walter Scott. It was founded on the model which he furnished; it had, like his works of this kind, for its object to amuse, interest, teach, and improve the reader, to make a particular portion of history stand, as it were, alive before him. History supplied certain facts and dates, imagination peopled the place and the times with living persons dressed in the manners and costumes of the epoch, whose actions and fortunes were so interwoven with the true facts of history as to make the reader interested in the former necessarily acquainted with the latter. The object of Sir Walter Scott and Manzoni did not end here, but both strove to show that "Virtue alone is happiness below." Both refused to make vice attractive; both thought that to do so in the course of the romance, even though in the end it were punished, was high treason against morality and religion. Perhaps of Manzoni it may be more truly said than of any other successful writer of romance, that his work contained "no line which dying he could wish to blot." The scene of "I Promessi Sposi" is Milan and the neighborhood of Como and the Italian lakes; the time is the early part of the seventeenth century. The love-story of simple good persons, Renzo and Lucia, affords the opportunity for exposing the vices and virtues, the customs and manners, lay and clerical, of the epoch, and of introducing an account of that most terrible of Divine chastisements recorded in history—the plague, which ravaged Milan and its "contorni" in 1630. To attempt to describe what Thucydides, Lucretius, Boccaccio, and Defoe had described was a bold undertaking, but it was successful, as any reader of the thirty-first chapter of the third volume may see, and mainly because Manzoni imbued his narrative with the spirit of contemporaneous and original memoirs which he carefully consulted. He speaks wisely, and with full experience of the living incommunicable "power" which such records possess. The never-failing tendency of such a visitation to disclose the worst and the best features of corrupt humanity appears in these pages, as in the everlasting record of the plague at Athens. Among the many philosophical passages in this romance, the effect of famine upon the minds as well as the bodies of the sufferers, and the increase of its inherent evil by a legislation which vainly attempts to alter the laws of nature, are forcibly described. The romance would be well worth reading were it only for the study of the characters.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Rabelais.—It was not the business of Rabelais to be a religious teacher or reformer. He was, before all things, a man of science and a scholar. Several things, indeed, he desired ardently—that people should be allowed liberty of thought, expression, and investigation; that monasteries should be wholly abolished, or made places of culture; that learning should be respected in high places; that the ignorance of bigots should be kept in proper subjection; that the sciences of botany, anatomy, and medicine should be emancipated from the thrall of mediæval prejudices; that gentle manners should be taught to high and low; that the follies of alchemists and astrologers should be duly exposed; and that those evils with which the world was then infected, foolish judges, cumbrous laws, greedy priests, pedantic scholars, might, by the aid of ridicule and satire, be scotched, if not killed. Rabelais was a great social reformer, but he was not a religious reformer. Was he careless about religion? He was more than careless—he was hostile to any existing form of religion. We have no doubt whatever that the names of Calvin and Luther were as unsavory to Rabelais as that of the prejudiced, feverishly jealous, bigoted Dr. Beda. Had he, then, no belief? He had that belief which men in all ages contract who gather their religion from nature alone. He saw in his plants, in the stars, in the human body, an order so perfect and so wonderful that he needs must bow down and adore its Creator; he saw that nature pours out her thousand forms of life in myriad profusion, reckless what became of each, and might have asked, with the poet—

> "Are God and nature then at strife,
> That nature lends such evil dreams?
> So careful of the type she seems,
> So careless of the single life."

He saw, further, that life, lavishly produced and as lavishly wasted, is ever being brought forth anew. From the dead body of the man, as well as of the insect, comes the nourishment which makes the grasses rich, and helps to produce fresh life in a never-ceasing cycle. When he asked of nature to tell him more, he was met with that cold silence which awaits all who dare question beyond the limit. The secret of life, the secret of death, the great hereafter—these things are denied to philosophers; only partially, indeed, revealed to Christians. All things are possible for science to discover, save only these two—whence and whither. Rabelais refused to look in that place where an answer is given to the second, and remained an infidel. So that when Calvin urged him to take his part in the great struggle of the day, he answered by a gibe of derision. It was the same gibe that he had for the orthodox—for he hated them all. And no man in France, excepting Voltaire, ever has had, or probably ever will have, anything like the influence of Rabelais; for his books were like text-books, read, reread, almost committed to memory. Further, among his own friends and disciples were all the leaders and writers of the day—the great Du Bellay family, Marot, Dolet, Lyon Jamet, Maurice Scéve, Salel, and the rest—and, remembering all this, can we doubt that the indifference to religion which has been for 200 years a characteristic of modern France, rising sometimes to general and national infidelity, is largely due to the influence of Rabelais, and the balls which he first set rolling?—*The British Quarterly.*

THE TROTTING HORSE IN AMERICA.

BY HAMILTON BUSBEY.

As the public has taken a good deal of interest in an article on "The Trotting Horse in America," which I contributed to the September number of *Harper's Magazine*, I have ventured to write more fully on the subject, elaborating one or two points but briefly touched upon, and presenting many new views. These views may sound aggressive to some, nevertheless they are honest and are the result of much anxious thought.

In February, 1870, the majority of the trotting clubs or organizations in the country, in response to a call, sent delegates to New-York to confer with each other, and fix upon some plan for the better management of the turf. The meeting was held at the Everett House, and the result was the establishment of the National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf. This National Association holds annual meetings, the lawful representation being three delegates from each club or association which is a member. At the annual meetings the rules are discussed, and such changes made as the majority demands. Amasa Sprague, of Providence, was elected President of the Association in 1870, and he continues to fill the office. The judicial part of the organization is known as the Board of Appeals. It is composed of nine members, the President of the National Association being one. The Board has the general management and superintendence of the affairs of the Association, subject to the rules, regulations, and by-laws. All disputes arising on the trotting turf, all charges of fraud, are referred to the Board for investigation and decision. The trotting turf, like the running turf, has a law unto itself. It has its congress, its enactments, its executive, and its courts. Prior to 1870 there was little or no system, and complaints were general. But since then the management of the courses has been more uniform, and the chronic aggressors have been forced to respect the law. The Board of Appeals is clothed with a great deal of power, for often questions are referred to it which involve thousands of dollars. The court, last year, became somewhat autocratic, and made itself very unpopular. The ring influence extended to the halls of the Turf Congress, and the domineering spirit at one time threatened to destroy the usefulness of the Association. Arbitrary rules were framed, and at the annual meeting held at Philadelphia in February, 1873, the representation was so small as to fail to express the general sentiments of the trotting world. The arbitrary rules passed weighed so heavily on the trainers and drivers as to force them into open rebellion. After a good deal of agitation, a new organization for the government of the trotting turf was formed. It was styled The Trainers and Drivers' Protective Association. Many of the rules adopted conflicted with those of the National Association, and as it was impossible to conduct races under two conflicting codes, a movement for a compromise was started. The struggle for the mastery went on for several weeks, and it threatened to throw the affairs of the turf into confusion. As the trainers and drivers were fighting against oppressive rules, they commanded the sympathy of a large portion of the public. The National Association took high ground at first, scouting every proposition made in behalf of compromise, but, happily, it receded from this position. Wise counsel was heeded, mutual concessions were made, and a truce agreed upon. At the next meeting of the Turf Congress, which will be in February, 1874, the trainers and drivers, probably, will be represented, and then the law will be made satisfactory to all.

The trotting parks are quite numerous now, and new ones are being constructed all the while. The most prominent parks are Buffalo, at Buffalo; Narragansett, at Providence, R. I.; Prospect, near Brooklyn; Fleetwood, near New-York; Hampden, at Springfield, Mass.; Dexter, at Chicago; Utica, at Utica, N. Y.; Herdic, at Williamsport, Penn.; Point Breeze, at Philadelphia; Beacon, at Boston, and the Buckeye, at Cincinnati. Almost every important town in the Northern States has its trotting course. In the Southern States the trotting course is not so popular, running races being more largely patronized there. The trotting clubs are wealthy, and they give large purses for the competition of horses.

It has been the fashion in uninformed circles to sneer at turf literature and to underrate the influence of turf journals. If we judge of a literature by the class of people who sustain it, then turf journals stand high and command more than ordinary respect. The prominent breeders and owners of horses are men of wealth and culture. They have outgrown the vealy period of existence, and their mental powers are fully matured. They are men who control the masses, who shape public opinion. To illustrate what I mean, it is only necessary to point to three men who are prominent in different walks of life, and who are enthusiastic patrons of the trotter—Vanderbilt, Sprague, and Bonner. Either of these three men is not likely to swallow with a relish food fit for babes. They require to be fed on robust thought. There are thousands of gentlemen not quite so prominent as these, but whose characters are equally as well developed; and, as they take an interest in turf literature, it follows that this kind of literature is not so weak as some good-natured souls imagine. The turf journals address a high and influential audience.

The breeding and rearing of horses is a fascinating pursuit, albeit it is prone to make a man over-sanguine. First, strains of blood are analyzed, and the probable effects of this cross and that are deeply pondered. When the decision, after much perplexity and hesitation, is made, the mare is sent to the stallion. The months go by, and the colt is dropped. The youngster is examined and criticised over and over again. As he slowly grows into maturity, his development becomes more and more of an anxious study. It is not surprising that, in devoting so much thought to the animal, the breeder should learn to look upon every hair in its body with affectionate regard; and affection blinds his eyes to the truth, and prompts him to value his horse higher than other people do. The rural breeder, who seldom puts his horse to the stern test of the watch on the track, has a vague idea of speed. When his horse is making a big splutter with his feet, he fondly imagines that he is going at a terrific rate; and he will talk mysteriously of 2.20, when 3.20 is much nearer the truth. A few years ago, an enthusiastic breeder in the green hills of Vermont came to New-York with a horse which he believed was without a peer in the world. He proposed to sell the trotter to a gentleman who was in the habit of paying large prices for fast equine flesh. But this gentleman desired to have the horse tried under the watch before making an offer. The Vermonter was ordered to take his horse to the Fashion Course, hunt up Mr. George Hopkins, and have the speed tested. Mr. Hopkins saw at once it was a case of great expectations, the growth of a blinding flood of enthusiasm. "How fast can your horse trot?" he asked. "Oh, 'bout twenty, certain." "Allow me to suggest," remarked Mr. Hopkins, "that you enter the horse in the purse to be trotted for this afternoon. It is for a three-minute class. If your horse can trot in 2:20 you can win it without an effort. The purse will pay the expenses of your trip, and then the race will afford a good opportunity to time the horse." The suggestion was received with pleasure; the entry was made; the horses were called to the starting-post. The Vermonter had borrowed a sulky, and he insisted on driving his trotter himself. He got what turfmen call a good send-off, but he did not keep his advantage long. The other horses rushed past him, leaving him far behind. The Vermonter lost his temper and began to whip his horse. The animal broke, and would not settle down to its stride again. When the leading horse was at the three-quarter pole the Green Mountain wonder was hopelessly laboring at the half-mile pole. The rural sportsman now seemed to lose his heart. He pulled his horse to a stand-still, and made no attempt to finish the heat. He drove quietly back to the stable, unharnessed, put on his saddle and bridle, and with a mournful countenance started for the ferry. Mr. Hopkins hurried to him and asked what the matter was. Sadly he shook his head and replied, "My horse is home-sick, stranger; he can't trot to-day. I'm going home—I'm home-sick myself." The experience was somewhat bitter, but, no doubt, it did the man good. At least, never since then has he, so far as I have heard, offered to sell a brute, not able to trot a mile in three minutes, for a marvel of speed. It is easy to talk 2:20. To show it under the watch is quite another question.

The training and driving of horses is an art which is acquired only by long experience. The trainer must have a knowledge of medicine and physiology, and he must possess an active mind. Unless he is all this he cannot condition a horse for a severe physical struggle with any degree of certainty. A bad trainer is not to be tolerated, since he will irretrievably spoil the most promising young horse in the world. In driving in a race, the man must have brain enough to know how to economize and utilize the speed of the horse. If the supply of lung power is rashly exhausted, failure is the certain result. Hiram Woodruff was the founder of the new school of professional reinsmen. But Dan Mace is the most finished whip now living.

Pure-browed woman is the salvation of the trotting turf. The air of gentility is around her, and order and courtly manners follow in her train. The trotting track was more conspicuous for rowdyism than anything else when woman was excluded from the scene. Men loosely congregated need a restraining influence. Left to themselves they grow careless in speech and bearing, and even learn to look with indifference on the rigid principles of honesty. No check is put upon the blackguard's tongue, and no attempt is made to curb the bully's propensity to strike out from the shoulder. Our German population set us a good example. There is one leaf in their book of customs that we can study with profit. The German is not a rowdy, for the reason that when he goes in search of amusement he takes his family with him. In the beer-garden, on the Sunday excursion, or in whatever place or way he seeks relaxation, he is neither obscene nor disorderly. With wife and children around him, he is constrained to be upon his good behavior. When we take our families with us to the trotting park we take with us something that softens and refines. We then will not commit an overt act ourselves, or permit others to do it if we can help it. With virtuous woman smiling on the scene, the management is no longer lax. The police force is strengthened, and we walk with parlor-like decorum. The presence of woman on the course suggests other changes. The open stands on which you broil when the sun shines, and on which you shiver and get drenched to the skin when the skies are rainy, are no longer regarded as sufficient accommodations for those who are willing to make many sacrifices for the pleasure of seeing two or more horses in action. Our wives and daughters call for artistic adornments, and they demand at least the ordinary comforts which belong to civilization. And so the rude structures are demolished, and elegant and commodious stands take their place. Amasa Sprague, the Rhode Island millionaire, was one of the first men in America to recognize the importance of cultivating the social feature of the trotting turf. In the suburbs of Providence he built at great expense a park of palatial proportions. All the appointments were on a scale of elegance. The experiment was costly, but it proved a magnificent success. Ladies of fashion and culture passed through the gates, and the presence of woman had a magical effect upon the masculine members of a strictly horsey crowd. Those who had been in the habit of indulging in excesses and comporting themselves in a manner not exactly in harmony with the law of gentle breeding were at once put upon their good behavior. The Prospect Park Association, the membership of which includes many of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn, soon followed in the footsteps of Amasa Sprague. On Long Island, within sound of the roar of the ocean, this Association built a magnificent trotting park. The club-house is a commodious edifice, with spacious drawing-rooms, which are luxuriously furnished, and with a series of roomy balconies from which the visitors can obtain a full view of the race. The grand stand is large, and constructed with an eye to beauty and comfort. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and the lawns are kept in good order. With so many attractions, it is not surprising that Prospect Park should become the favorite resort of the fashion of the City of Churches. Trotting is not a low and vulgar sport; but it has been looked upon as such for the reason that for a long time the proper kind of effort was not made to make prominent the social feature of the sport. Whenever the managers of a trotting park have succeeded in getting ladies of refinement to pass through the gates and view the games, the rude and mob-like crowd has melted away like snow before the warm breath of Spring. Then, if there are places where the trotting horse is not honored as he should be honored, it is the fault of those who are in authority.

Turfmen are slaves of tradition. When gambling was more common on the course than now, it was declared that the performance of a horse, however well authenticated, should not go into the technical record unless it was done in the interests of a wager of some kind. It was held that the time would not be accurately taken, or the test be fairly made, unless a money value was at stake. Without an interest of this nature was involved nobody would see to it that the rule was complied with. The fallacy of this kind of logic is apparent to common sense, and yet so powerful is tradition on the turf that those who frame the law have been slow to do away with the absurdity. A man's honor is worth something to him; and when honorable men go on the judges' stand they will time a race just as accurately without a cent at issue, as they would do if one thousand dollars were involved. Men of moral and religious scruples are passionately devoted to horseflesh, but they very properly decline to lay wagers on their flyers. They are willing to show the speed of their horses to the public, but they will do nothing to lay themselves open to the charge of fostering a gambling spirit. The immoral crowd may jeer, and shout hypocrite, but your man of principle is not moved from his purpose by the vulgar cries of the rabble. Refusing to officially recognise the performances of horses which are owned by strictly non-trotting men, has retarded no little the development of the trotting turf. There are hundreds of wealthy and influential gentlemen in New-York alone, who pay extravagant prices for trotters, but who confine their operations to the road for the simple reason that they receive no encouragement to exhibit the speed of their horses on the course. The presumption is fair that these gentlemen will give more earnest support to the trotting parks when the managers of the parks become sufficiently wise not to insist upon making betting, in some form, an indispensable condition of what is technically known as the record. Happily the new doctrine has strong advocates, and it is making much headway. The progressive turfman struggles to get out of the blinding mists of tradition, and to walk in the path where the light of reason falls. Particular attention is drawn to this peculiar phase of turf law, in order that the reader may not be led astray by the record. When the breeder studies the value of different strains of blood, he weighs every performance, private as well as public. The record, as it stands, is comparatively worthless for any other purpose than deciding the petty quibbles of professional speculators. For instance, Goldsmith Maid is credited in the record with having trotted the fastest mile ever trotted—in 2:16¾; while Joe Elliott, who has trotted under the watch, carrying the required weights, on a public course, and timed by responsible judges, in 2:15½, is entirely ignored by the record. The one trotted for a purse, stake, or wager—the other simply for honor. Though the performance of Joe Elliott is overlooked by betting men, it is carefully weighed by the breeder who aims at success. When we come to study the excellences of blood with the view to perpetuate them or to reproduce them, we cannot afford to blind reason with prejudice and dogmatic law. As the most influential supporters of the race-course hold that the turf is an incentive to breeding, and for this reason excuse its objectionable features, it appears to me that the present narrow definition of a public record should be changed and broadened in the interests of consistency, if nothing else; for as I have said, the record as it is furnishes but a faulty key to the solution of the great breeding problem.

We hear much of pool-selling in connection with the turf. What is pool-selling? the uninitiated may be inclined to ask. The brief answer that it is a form of gambling or speculation lately introduced, may not give perfect satisfaction. Then let me illustrate: Suppose five horses are entered to start in a race. One of these horses is certain to win; but which one is the puzzling question. The chances of all are canvassed, and, finally, the majority of the betting fraternity fix upon a favorite, that is, they select one, which, in their opinion, is best calculated to go to the front. Other betting men do not agree with them, but as they are in the minority they cannot back their choice as strongly as the choice of the majority is backed. The auctioneer mounts a kind of rostrum, announces the starters, and then cries out how much for first choice. Suppose the bids run thus: C sells for $100, D sells for $50, E sells for $40, F and G sell together for $30. We add these sums, and they make $220, which is the pool. When two or more horses are sold in connection they are classed as the field, and if one of them wins the race the buyer receives the aggregate of the sums paid for all the other horses. The pool being $220, if the favorite C wins, his gain will be $120—$100 from $220 leaving this amount. If D wins, the sums is $220, less $50, which is $170. If either F or G wins, it is $220, less $30, which is $190. It is easy to be seen that pool betting admits of many combinations, and a shrew speculator can invest his money so that he cannot lose. He must watch the fluctuations, however, very closely. The market sometimes is much unsettled. Opinion wavers. In one pool a certain horse may sell as favorite, and in the next another horse may be made the first choice. Pool betting is fascinating to all who take delight in sporting with the cards of fickle chance, and those who follow it claim, with good reason, that it is not more immoral than speculating on 'Change. It is certain, nevertheless, that pool selling weighs like an incubus on the turf. It affords the straight-laced an opportunity to declare that the chief end and aim of racing is gambling. It brings a noisy and unclean class into prominence. The chronic rogue and the brazen-faced swindler are inveterate pool-buyers. The sharps combine to fleece the unsuspecting public whenever they can. They tamper with the horses and with the drivers, and hesitate at nothing to accomplish their designs. The pool-box is responsible for three-fourths of the frauds which take place on the turf. It is always the centre of an uproar, and it gives rise to much unpleasant wrangling when the judges of the race interpose and thwart a cunningly devised scheme. The largest breeders and owners of horses do not haunt the pool-stand. As a rule, our most eminent breeders are not betting men. The men most benefitted by pool-selling are sharpers, who make a business of following the horses from meeting to meeting. It would be much better for society to force these men down to legitimate work, and certainly their absence from the course would detract nothing from the good name of the turf. It is not to be supposed that every pool-buyer is a knave: but it is evident that every knave who passes through the gates of a trotting-park is an advocate of pool-selling. So long as pool-gambling is made a prominent and an offensive feature of the course, there are thousands of people of religious training who have a natural fondness for fast horseflesh, who will object to going themselves or to taking their families to view the races. We should enjoy sport for sport's own sake, and not make it subservient to a gambling interest. The faint roar of the revolution, I am pleased to write, is heard. There is a strong movement to do away with the pool-stand, and as this movement is gaining strength all the while, its final success seems to be but a question of the future.

In early years Long Island was a famous breeding district. But long ago she lost her supremacy. Her people did not keep pace with the times, and the patronage of inferior strains of blood led to the degeneracy of horseflesh. There are many fine breeding farms on the Island to-day, but they are of recent origin. The glory of the past possibly will be revived in time, still Long Island will never be able to surpass, in the production of trotters, such highly-favored localities as Orange County, New-York, and the Blue-grass region of Kentucky. The undulating land of Orange County is peculiarly adapted to breeding. The grass is sweet and nutritious, the water excellent, and the elevation so great as to be free from those pests of the stock-raiser, mosquitoes. The people of Orange County find it more profitable to graze than to till their lands, and so they divide their time between the dairy and the paddock. Unless you are able to talk horse, you are not perfectly at home in Orange County. Being famous for its studs, strangers flock to it from all parts of the country in search of trotters in embryo. The young colts are carefully bred, and they sell for large prices. The blue grass region of Kentucky unquestionably is the best grazing district in the United States, if not the world. The climate, soil, and grass seem to furnish the essentials for perfect development. For some time the country centring around old and aristocratic Lexington has been known far and wide as the race-horse region of America. It now is equally celebrated as the home of the trotting horse. Attention having been given of late years to trotting strains, great triumphs in this line have been achieved. Lady Thorn, once queen of the turf, was bred in the blue grass country, as likewise were Mambrino Bertie, Jim Irving, Doble, and a host of rising stars. To be able to talk horse is regarded as a great accomplishment in this paradise of Kentucky. If the stranger is ignorant of equine genealogy, he will show wisdom by keeping a still tongue in his head. The chief attractions of the fairs are high-bred horses and beautiful women. Under the oak, the ash, and the locust each well-to-do family spreads a bountiful table, and if the visitor on the exhibition grounds goes hungry it is his own fault. The prodigal hospitality of Kentuckians at their annual fairs has passed into proverb. But the breeding of the trotting horse is confined to no particular section of the country. Go where we will, and we find people giving anxious study to the problem of equine reproduction; and each breeder is stimulated by the hope that he will turn out a Dexter, or a Goldsmith Maid. Many bright dreams come to nothing, still the dreamers do not lose courage; after failure, they scan once again the uncertain field, and plan afresh. Although the Dexters come at rare intervals, improvement is clearly manifest in all that fall below the highest standard of excellence. Each animal produced shows in some manner the stamp of skillful breeding. In this way the stock of the country is being refined, and rendered more valuable. The old mongrel breeds are rapidly disappearing, and new types are taking their place. Among the celebrated breeding farms are Story Ford, in Orange County, where Mr. Charles Backman has built an equine city; Waldberg, near Haverstraw, on the Hudson, Mr. B. Conger, proprietor; Thorndale, in Dutchess County; Spring Hill, near Flushing, Long Island, where Messrs. Durkee and Conley have collected a splendid stud of horses; The Home Farm, near Boston, of which H. S. Russell is the proprietor, and which is identified with the success of the Fearnaughts; Fairview, Woodburn, and Forest Park, in Kentucky, and hundreds of others in the various States of the Union. The strength of the prominent breeding establishments averages from eighty to 125 head of horses. At Waldberg, as well as at Stonyford, the animals number about 200. With from thirty to fifty brood mares constantly producing, the stables and paddocks would overflow were not the ranks thinned by annual sales. And these annual sales are an important feature in the breeding world. The catalogues are closely studied, and the bidders hail from far and near. Thousands of dollars sometimes are paid for untried colts. Men of wealth, cultivation, and sometimes of high scientific attainments are breeders. They have been successful in the more sordid and stirring walks of life, and now they seek to enjoy themselves in a rational manner. Retiring to country shades, they find delight in experimenting with blood in blending different characteristics, so as to produce the result desired. It is a fascinating study, and then the life is almost princely in its freedom and independence. The large breeders, as a class, are men of luxury and marked influence.

The long and fierce rivalry between Bonner and Vanderbilt for the supremacy of the road gave a wonderful impulse to breeding, and added thousands of dollars to the value of horseflesh. This rivalry began some fifteen years ago. Mr. Bonner's wants were very simple at first. He was content to own a single horse of modest pretensions, and jog an easy gait in Harlem lane. But the ambition to excel rapidly developed itself. He came in contact with Commodore Vanderbilt, whose horses were masters of the road, and he made up his mind to rival the establishment of the great steam-ship Captain. Vanderbilt saw he had no mean competitor, and, therefore, he made unusual exertions to keep the lead. Whenever a promising horse was heard of the agents of Bonner and Vanderbilt were after him without delay. Mr. Bonner was the most wide-awake, and then he had the pluck to pay all sorts of prices. His first great triumph was in purchasing the celebrated Lantern, paying $9,000 for him, and a horse called Light. The latter, however, was not of much value, and was taken simply for the reason that Col. Hall would not sell one without the other. Next, he purchased Lady Woodruff for the sum of $3,300, the Lady and Lantern making a team hard to beat. Flatbush Maid was the next acquisition, the price paid for her being $4,000. Lady Palmer was the fourth purchase, Mr. Bonner giving his check for $5,000 for her. He now had two unrivaled double teams. Commodore Vanderbilt was not idle all this while. He sought for good horses, but was not as successful as the newspaper man in making acquisitions to his stable. The Commodore, nevertheless, boldly asserted that he was ready at any time to match his team against Mr. Bonner's for $10,000 a side, owners to drive. But Mr. Bonner, although passionately fond of fast horses, would not bet, or trot for money. He had conscientious scruples against anything which looked like gambling, and no taunts could drive him from his position. In August, 1862, he drove over to the Fashion Course with Flatbush Maid and Lady Palmer. It was a public race-day, and the grand stand was full of people. Among those present was Commodore Vanderbilt. Mr. Bonner determined to prove to his rival the mettle of his pair. He drove on the track, and requested several gentlemen, the Commodore especially, to hold their watches while he made a trial. The challenge was immediately accepted. The mares started at the word, and they trotted with remarkable steadiness, finishing two miles without skip or break in the unparallelled time of 5:01¼, the last mile was done in 2:28¾. It was a great performance, and, very naturally, Mr. Bonner was much elated. On returning to the judge's stand with his horses, he stood up in his wagon and proclaiming to the hearing of all that while it was a rule with him never to make a bet, he would present $10,000 as a gift to any gentleman who owned a team if he would drive them in the time just recorded by Lady Palmer and Flatbush Maid. Everybody knew that this was meant for Vanderbilt, and it readily can be imagined that the challenge was not calculated to act as oil poured on troubled water. It excited the Commodore, and made the rivalry all the more intense. The years went by, and Vanderbilt made a bold attempt to turn the *Ledger* flank by purchasing the famous Mountain Boy. Bonner rose equal to the occasion. He purchased Dexter, and was invincible. The sharp correspondence between the two gentlemen about this time carried on in the New-York morning papers, is still fresh in the memory of those who take an interest in these matters. The correspondence attracted national attention. Finding that the Commodore thought so much of Mountain Boy, Bonner took his rival by surprise in the purchase of Edward Everett, the sire of Vanderbilt's horse. The *Ledger* man now blandly smiled when he explained that he owned the stallion which begot the horse which the Commodore claimed was the best in the world. It cost Mr. Bonner $20,000 to indulge in this pleasant little boast. Vanderbilt has given up the fight at last. He still takes pleasure in driving on the road, but Mountain Boy is dead, and the blood of the old man is tamer than it once was. Although Bonner and Vanderbilt have said bitter things of each other, there is no reason why they should not be friends. The rivalry in which they were engaged was the very best thing that could happen to the stock raisers. It made the trotting horse fashionable, and gave a powerful incentive to breeding. We are millions of dollars richer than we would have been had nothing of the kind taken place. The breeders of the country can well afford to erect a monument, and inscribe on it the names of Bonner and Vanderbilt. Driving on the road is now popular with all who can afford the luxury; and the scenes presented about New-York are brilliant and soul-stirring in the extreme. In holding the reins over their trotters, and being whirled through space, men like Harper, Rutter, Smith, Vanderbilt, Kerner, and Bonner, drink at the fountain of new life, and the minds are inspired with thoughts which throw a flood of light upon the business of each. The road-horses of New-York City alone are valued at many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A Leeds postman, named Abell, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for stealing stamps from a letter.

Australia last year produced 5,391,104 bushels of wheat, being an increase of 890,309 bushels over the yield of the preceding year.

L'Impartial des Pyrénees notices that desertions have been taking place from the ranks of the French gendarmerie over to the Carlists.

A naval commission has been appointed by the French Government to decide upon the expediency of establishing a naval port at Pourville.

A new pavilion has recently been erected in the *Jardin des Plantes*. It is to be devoted to reptiles, and is to receive its new occupants in a few days.

We learn from the *Gazette de l'Allemagne du Nord* that out of twenty-five cases of cholera reported within a short space, at Berlin, no less than twenty-three terminated fatally.

The walls of Paris are placarded with orders relative to the public health, and with advice to the people in the management of their dwellings. Something of the kind would be fully as useful here.

Pauperism is fast decreasing in London. The number of persons who received relief at the last weekly return was 3,462 less than in the corresponding week of 1872, and 29,256 less than in the same week of 1870.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* says that the ammunition which has been supplied to the Carlists by British ships is of American manufacture, and that it bears the stamp of a firm in Pennsylvania.

The heat in some parts of Europe has been greater this year than for many years past. *La Lombardie*, of the 2d of August, records 38° of centigrade at Florence, 40° at Marseilles, 35° at Rome and Boulogne, and 34° at Venice.

The Shah is to be immortalized in the British navy. A frigate of the Inconstant class was laid down in 1870, and it is supposed she will be the fastest vessel in the navy. She was to have been named the Blonde, but she is now to be named the Shah.

The charges of corruption brought against the Canadian Ministry have been the subject of notice in the British Parliament. Mr. Gladstone stated that Sir John Macdonald had officially given those charges an emphatic denial on the part of himself and his Government.

The Honduras Government has directed a note to the British Minister in Guatemala announcing the invasion of its territory by an expedition sailing in a vessel under the flag of the United States of America, and requesting that the fact be communicated to the English Government.

Some over-zealous school inspector in England—perhaps a disciple of Mr. Bradlaugh—has prohibited the singing of the national anthem in the public schools within his district because it is an appeal to Providence. The Education Department of the Government have interfered and stopped the prohibition.

A wayside memorial is to be erected on the spot where the late Bishop of Winchester fell. It has been designed by Mr. G. E. Street. It is 13 feet high, octagonal at the base, with three steps, and a kneeling-step on one face. From the centre rise the plinth and base of a cross, 8 feet high.

Sir Joseph Whitworth has offered prizes of the value of £100, to be awarded by the Society of Arts, for the best essays on the "Advantages that would be likely to arise if railway companies and limited companies generally were each to establish a savings bank for the working classes in their employ."

"Prince Arthur is betrothed to the Princess Thyra of Denmark." "Prince Arthur is not betrothed to the Princess Thyra of Denmark." These are the reports alternately being published in the English papers. Both cannot be true, but it is consolatory to know that there must be some truth in one or the other. We suspect the former.

According to a Khiva letter in the Moscow *Gazette*, much stronger measures have been adopted by the Russians toward the conquered country than former dispatches led us to suppose. Several influential Khivese subjects were placed under arrest, and the public treasury was rifled by the invaders. Even the Khan himself was made a prisoner under the control of his uncle.

The deterioration of the race is a subject treated by one of the writers in a recent number of the *Contemporary Review*, incited by the increase of insanity. He recommends as remedies (1) divorce on the appearance of certain diseases, (2) the passing of a medical examination for this same class of diseases, and (3) the production of an untainted pedigree.

A discussion is going on between *Le Monde* and *l'Opinion Nationale* as to the rights of Don Carlos to the throne of Spain. The former supports them; the latter denies them and maintains the curious doctrine that a monarch cannot be a king unless he is absolute, adding, with reference to France, that the principle of legitimacy is not reconcilable with the aspirations and manners of modern France. *L'Opinion Nationale* is Alfonsist.

L'Indépendance Belge asserts that the condition of Khiva since its occupation by the Russians has been most unsatisfactory. Brigandage has been renewed, and the traffic in slaves has been carried on with greater boldness than ever. Since the native Government lost its prestige the Russians are doing nothing to improve the place, but allow the most reckless atrocities to go on with impunity.

It would seem that the Danish people entertain hopes of a future reunion of Schleswig-Holstein with Denmark, but that they are not allowed to express them. In delivering the closing speech at an industrial exhibition at Haderslaben recently, the President made allusions to the possibility of such a contingency, when his remarks were cut short by the interference of the Chief of the Police, and the proceedings were brought to an abrupt termination.

A clergyman, who had come through some strange vicissitudes of life, was charged at the Birkenhead Police Court, the other day, with having been found asleep in a field at West Kirby. The prisoner had been at one time Rector of Luckington, and he stated that, through mining speculations, he had lost £7,000, and had been obliged to go abroad. On his return he could get nothing to do, and he was now reduced to the condition of a vagrant. The Magistrate ordered the discharge of the prisoner.

Great preparations are being made at St. Petersburg for the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the only daughter of the Czar. His Royal Highness' arrival in the Russian capital is fixed for January, and in anticipation of the event the British Embassy is being made resplendent with brilliant decorations. The marriage is to be solemnized about the beginning of February with unusual magnificence, and is to be accompanied by a long succession of gorgeous festivities.

The journey of the Archduke Albrecht, uncle to the Emperor of Austria, to Warsaw, in order to meet the Czar, is much commented upon at Vienna. At the banquet which took place at Warsaw on this occasion, several toasts were proposed which testified to the cordiality of the relations between Austria and Russia, and the warmth with which the Czar received the Archduke removed all doubts which may have previously existed as to the sincerity of the *rapprochement* between the two courts.

From the statistics of the Government Department of Mines in Victoria, Australia, we learn that in that colony there were, in 1872, 52,965 miners, of whom 36,141 were engaged in alluvial mining, and 16,824 in quartz mining. The quantity of gold raised in 1872 was estimated at 1,331,377 ounces. The earnings of the alluvial miners during the year were computed at £95 0s. 6¾d.; of quartz miners, at £159 0s. 6¼d., reckoning according to the amount of gold obtained; and the average earnings of each man when the gold was divided among the 52,965 was £93 6s.

Another saint! *Le Siècle* tells us that by an extraordinary privilege, unique in the Church, the Pope has announced to the ladies of the Sacred Heart that they are to institute inquiries into the claims of Mme. Barat, founder of the order, for *béatification*. A deputation of the order has accordingly been to Paris to gather proofs of the miracles wrought by Mme. Barat, which having returned to the Convent della Trinita dei Monti, meetings are held almost daily to settle the question. The last meeting occupied five hours.

A woman living in a town in the Canton of Zurich recently resorted to a curious mode of revenge. Her cat, of which she was exceptionally fond, had for some reason or other been killed by an official. She accordingly procured several mouse-traps and caught some fifty mice, which she immediately inclosed in an appropriate box and sent to the offending person. He, suspecting nothing, opened the package, and was horrified to see a swarm of mice spring out of the box and run all over the place. At the bottom of the box he found a note containing the following words: "You have killed my cat; I have therefore the honor to send you my mice."

A HAND-TO-HAND INDIAN FIGHT.

A letter to the San Antonio (Texas) *Herald*, of the 16th inst., gives the following account of a brush with Indians: "I send herewith an account of a late Indian raid into Llano County. The Indians made their appearance at Moss' ranch in Llano County on the 2d inst., and stole several horses, visited Llano town same night, stealing a number more; from Llano town they went to the camp of a Minute company, and cut loose and took out of the camp one of their horses. The Minute Company, with a few citizens—all that could get off in time—pursued the Indians to within a mile of the Schleicher ranch in San Saba County, where they lost the trail. About the time the pursuing party lost the trail the Indians attacked three men who were herding cattle and wounded one of them, Mr. Newt. Phillips, who has since died. After the Indians left Moss' ranch, the Moss boys followed, but failed to find them, and returned home last Monday evening, (the 4th.) On that evening, while some of the boys were at the pen milking, a cow came running up with an arrow sticking in her. On last Tuesday morning the same boys, with five others, again took the trail, and after trailing over the country at least twenty miles, came to the Indian camp, on top of Pack-saddle Mountain, riding within twenty steps of the camp before the Indians discovered them. The Indians were eating their dinner, having unsaddled and camped as regularly as could be. The boys commenced dismounting, and firing at the same time. The Indians returned the fire, and a desperate fight ensued, eight men contending against at least fifteen Indians, armed with Winchester, Henry, and Spencer rifles, and within twenty steps. The Indians after the first round were compelled to fall back, but rallied, and charged the second time. They were again repulsed, although at the time of this second charge four of the whites had been wounded. The Indians were completely routed, and forced to leave their horses, fifteen or twenty in number, also quite a large number of saddles, blankets, shields, and one Henry rifle and pistol. They discharged no arrows. Having four men wounded, and the horses and other things in charge, the boys could not pursue the red devils further. Of the men engaged W. B. Moss is mortally wounded, Archer Martin seriously, Eli Lloyd shot through the arm and across the wrist, and Pinkney Ayres receiving a flesh wound. Two dead Indians have since been discovered, one of which I saw scalped, being on the ground very soon after the fight."

A POOR CROP OF FRUIT IN THE WEST.

The reports of the fruit crop in the West show that a poor yield may be expected. The *Missouri Republican* says: "Grape-growers throughout the county represent that the grapes this season are being destroyed by the rot. The Concord variety has suffered the most, although heretofore one of its chief merits consisted in its supposed immunity from all the diseases and mishaps to which other varieties were subjected. The clusters have suffered considerably but the Delaware and Virginia seedlings, or Nortons, are nearly exempt from the rot. Reports from Florissant Valley and other sections of the country, confirm the general prevalence of the rot. In nearly all localities the grapes are rotted more or less, and purchasers need not expect to find large and handsome clusters, as in ordinary years. The general impression in regard to the cause of the rot is that it is owing to the heavy rains which fell during the early part of the season, and the grapes were forced too rapidly. By others the cause of the grape malady is attributed to the perforations of an insect. A careful observer informs us that he has detected on his grapes a black spot the size of a pin-point. In one night's time the little point colors about the size of a pea, with a raised white blister of the size of a pin's head, where the black spot was first seen, and in a short time the grapes have a dead-rotten appearance and a brownish color. It then withers and drops off, or dries on the stem. Apples, this season, are generally inferior, knotty, and wormy, and good judges estimate that in this county there will be only one-fourth of a crop. The failure of the apple crop is attributed to the severe Winter. The early and Fall apples are very inferior, except the genitings, which promise a fair yield. Of peaches there are none. Peaches were killed during the first cold weather last Winter. A peach-grower near St. Louis, having an orchard of 400 trees, says there is not a single peach to be seen in his neighborhood. There are a few pears in favored localities, but they are of an inferior quality."

A GHOSTLY PASSENGER.

A haunted railroad is the latest sensation in the ghostly line in Detroit. The drivers and conductors on the Fort street route in that city have been half frightened out of their wits by a lady spectre, who mysteriously boards the last car at night, and vanishes from it as mysteriously without paying her fare. The circumstances of her appearance are thus described by a local paper: "About ten nights ago the conductor of the last car down, having no passengers beyond Twentieth street, was standing in the front door talking with the driver, when he heard a rustle of silk, and looked about to find a woman seated in the car. He wondered to himself at her agility in boarding the car while the horses were on a trot, and after the car had passed along several blocks he started forward to collect her fare and to ask where she desired to stop. She had her face turned away from him, and as he put out his hand to touch her shoulder the lady vanished. The conductor's hair stood up, and the driver felt cold chills run up his back. Every night since then, as half a dozen conductors allege, the ghostly passenger boards the last car, provided there are no other passengers, and after riding a few blocks she suddenly vanishes. The conductors describe her as being richly attired in Winter clothing, having a shawl, hood, and muff, and so closely veiled that a glimpse of her features is impossible. The most alarming circumstance of the affair appears to be the omission on the part of the ghostly lady to pay her fare.

REBUILDING AT PORTLAND, OREGON.

The Portland, Oregon, *Bulletin*, of the 11th inst., reports that the work of rebuilding the burnt district has commenced already, though the character of the structures being erected thus far is of the most primitive form, all being confined to simple one-story wooden houses. The talk of constructing brick houses is very common among those who have any means, the idea being prevalent that such structures can be reared for little more than wooden buildings would cost. Several merchants will erect handsome brick structures, superior in every manner to those they occupied before, and work upon them will be commenced as soon as the insurance adjusters have finished their labors. Nine houses have been erected thus far on the scene of the late fire, but they are only temporary affairs, and will undoubtedly be pulled down as soon as arrangements for building in earnest shall have been finished. Meanwhile the Relief Committee are steadily at work, affording pecuniary and other aid to sufferers by the fire. A ladies' relief committee had also been organized, and was reported to be doing excellent work.

BRIDGING THE HUDSON.

There are at the present time two totally distinct projects on foot for the construction of railway suspension bridges across the Hudson River. One of these has been undertaken by the Hudson Suspension Bridge and New-England Railway Company, which proposes to span the river with a substantial structure at Fort Clinton, in the Highlands, near Peekskill, and the other by the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, who design erecting its viaduct near the City of Poughkeepsie, where the river is very much wider than at the first-mentioned spot. The latter Company is somewhat further advanced in its operations, and has within a few days sent a corps of engineers and a complete set of boring apparatus to the selected site for the bridge in order to run lines, make boring surveys, and prepare generally for the immediate commencement of the enterprise.

INCRUSTATION OF WATER-PIPES.

The Boston fire insurance companies are now calling attention to the condition of the water-pipes in that city. It seems that the water supply is greatly diminished by the incrustations formed on the inside of the iron pipes by the action of the water, so that a three-inch pipe that has been laid ten years becomes reduced to two inches, those of four inches to three, and the six-inch mains reduced to five and four inches. A pipe was recently taken up in Howard street through which one could not see, though water flowed slowly; and a pipe of three-inch bore was taken up in Beacon street, filled up solid with rust. Here is a chance, says the Boston *Advertiser*, for an inventor to discover some coating to render iron pipes proof against the action of water. In the suburbs cement pipes are used, but it is said that they are hardly strong enough to bear the pressure of the Cochituate water.

ALL QUIET AT SALT LAKE.

The Salt Lake *Herald* is evidently disgusted with the manner in which the newspaper correspondents have recently been writing of that abode of peace. Taking up several of the leading Eastern and Western newspapers, it says: "A stranger would be led to think that there was considerable excitement in Utah, when the fact is there is rather a stagnation in the sensation line. But no matter how irremediably dull affairs may be, imaginative and romantic telegraphic and mail correspondents can give them a glowing coloring of liveliness. About next November, however, the country may prepare itself for the usual stream of exciting exaggerations from this point, far in advance of anything now being attempted.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

AN IMPENDING CRISIS—PARTIES IN FERMENT—THE RULE OF THE VOLUNTEERS—THE INTERNATIONALISTS—MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1873.

Party spirit has ran so high that a general explosion all but occurred this week. Republicans, Carlists, and Internationalists each have their committees and centres. The Republicans are legitimately engaged in fostering the feeling which, being that of the Government of Spain, should be also that of the Spanish province of Cuba; the Carlists plot against the existing Government, aid the prisoners sent out here to fight the insurgents to escape, and collect funds to help the cause of the would-be Monarch, who is fighting to overthrow the Republic, and, as the Conservatives fondly hope, to put off the evil day when slavery shall be no more. Then the Internationalists, whose very name inspires horror, and whose deeds in Paris and even now in Spain are exciting to vengeance and retribution the upholders of society, are working for the furtherance of their own bad ends. The decree of the Spanish Government ordering the restitution of all Cuban embargoed property has been received by the Captain General and copied from the Madrid *Gazette* by all the journals in Havana, but officially the document has not been published, that is, the Madrid Government, which is at least supposed to govern also its Cuban province, has established a law ordaining its fulfillment as soon as it arrives in Havana, and this law, instead of being carried out, is still a dead letter.

On the morning of the 13th, a delegation composed of Colonels and Captains of a number of volunteer battalions, had an interview with the Captain General, in his country house, near Havana, to treat with him respecting the publication of the decree. Of course, nothing of what passed at the interview has transpired. The particulars of such an interview it would however be impossible to keep secret, and the truth is that these Colonels of volunteers were not so very intent on offering their unconditional assistance to the constitutional authority. If the Captain General would accede to their conservative wishes they would uphold him, but he must be very careful how he publishes any decrees from Spain containing untimely reforms for Cuba. One thing was impossible, that the decree relative to the raising of the embargo on Cuban property should be published. There is no doubt that the Conservatives have a large majority in Havana, and as they have plainly expressed their intention to resist the introduction of any measure which does not suit them, the Captain General has found out that he is powerless to enforce measures when he has comparatively no troops to sustain him. The Conservatives say that the Captain General acknowledges that the volunteer Colonels had opened his eyes, which had before been blinded as to the real state of feeling in Havana and the rest of the island, and that he now sees clearly that the carrying out of the decree as sent out from Spain is out of the question. But there is another side to the affair. The Conservative version of the interview, on which so much depends, belies the character and antecedents of Captain General Pieltain, who has always been remarkable for his decision of mind and strict obedience to superior orders; and I believe that as soon as he finds himself in a position to carry out his instructions, which he certainly is not able to do at present, he will do so, *coûte que coûte*. To this end he is working, and already troops from the insurgent districts are every day arriving here. Yesterday two companies came, and on the 12th two companies of the Naples Regiment marched in from the Trocha at Cienfuegos, starting the next day for Santa Clara en route for Havana. On the same day that the volunteer officers made their visit to the Captain General they had taken the precaution to have all the buglers stationed in readiness to sound the assembly, but as nothing decisive took place on the part of the Government, their action ended with this precaution.

THE INTERNATIONALISTS.

Rumors of an International rising have been rife, but I do not think that the party has got its plans sufficiently well organized to admit of decided action. This movement is mostly in the hands of the cigar-makers, and at their head is the foreman in the celebrated cigar manufactory of Partagas. They have opened a second club, which they call the Recres de la Habana, and seem daily to be adding new members to their already rather numerous organization. The *Voz* had a telling article, denouncing their schemes in the strongest of language, which has been replied to by a number of working men who are members of the Communist clubs, and who protest that, far from wishing to disturb the public order, their greatest desire is to find themselves always side by side and hand in hand with the constituted authority. This foreman of Partagas' manufactory is also editor of *La Union*, the weekly paper which finds no harm at all in the doctrines or deeds of its Communist brothers in Spain and the rest of Europe. All this is happening in a country where by law secret meetings and political clubs are strictly prohibited. The Red Republicans are likely to have some additions to their ranks in the shape of four new journals, which the *Gorro Frijio* (formerly the *Tribuno*) states will shortly make their appearance.

THE FUTURE.

The situation in Havana is becoming really alarming, and it is most probable that before a long time has elapsed, you will be receiving stirring telegrams. For the preservation of peace and order, troops are urgently required, but it will not do to trust too much to the Carlists fighting for the Republic. Yesterday morning, numbers of the men, arrived from the campaign against the insurgents, might be seen perambulating the streets. Their ragged uniforms, their faces tanned by exposure and emaciated by disease, tell their own tale of the hardships which have been their lot in this inhospitable clime.

WAR NEWS.

There has been no severe fighting since the Zarzal affair; matters everywhere here have been pretty quiet. The insurgents are again in Toro del Monte, and the Government has ordered a force of two thousand men to proceed to Guantanamo to operate against them, probably under the command of Brigadier Morales. Spanish advices from Puerto Principe state that the insurgents laid an ambush for the Spanish troops escorting several wagons of provisions, but it was discovered and the Cubans were forced to retreat. In Santiago de Cuba a Spanish telegram was received, stating that the crew of one of the gun-boats, and 300 men of the Regiment of Cuba, made a descent on the coast near Playa Negra, but found only a small band of twelve rebels, whom they dispersed, and, before re-embarking, they searched in vain for any traces of a cargo of arms having been landed. Several small engagements, without any result worth mentioning, have taken place at Siguanca, Cerbabo, and Yamaquay. The Spanish men-of-war steamers are quite actively dodging in and out of Santiago de Cuba, now and again making flying visits to the Jamaica waters, with a view of picking up the schooner Village Bride, which is known to have a cargo of arms and ammunition on board.

A CASE OF PERSONATION.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes: "A rare if not an unprecedented case of personation has been tried by the Assize Court of Quimper, in Brittany. Mme. Gault, the wife of a well-to-do wine-shop keeper at Brest, giving way to bad temper, committed assault and battery upon a female neighbor, for which she was convicted and sentenced to a week's imprisonment. In France, a 'traverser,' condemned for a light offense, is not, as in England, carried off straightway from the deck to a prison. He is allowed to 'do his prison' within any reasonable time convenient to himself. There is no machinery for enabling the jailer to establish the identity. A person presents himself at the jail with a paper recording his condemnation, and says: 'I have come to constitute myself a prisoner pursuant to this sentence,' and he is received and stowed away without question. I only wonder under these circumstances that people with money sentenced to imprisonment do not very often get substitutes. However, the idea appears to be a new one. M. Gault and his wife, the *cabaretiers* of Brest, were agreed that it would be disagreeable for Madame to go to jail, and foolish, moreover, since for a trivial sum another woman might be found who would be delighted to suffer vicariously. A char-woman named Corroleur, agreed with Gault to do the week's imprisonment for fifty francs. After the bargain made, Gault, wishing to behave handsomely, gave her fifteen francs to get a separate bedroom, and ten francs for largesse. The voluntary and fraudulent prisoner was received without difficulty, and but for an anonymous letter to a policeman the substitution would not have been discovered. The unfortunate Gault (who will certainly now not get a substitute) was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for his fraud upon the law. The poor woman suborned by him was acquitted on the ground of her distress and ignorance."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 24, 1873.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Public opinion will fully approve the findings of the military commission in the case of Capt. JACK and his associates, and the action of President GRANT in ordering the execution of the sentence. These Modocs having committed murder in killing Gen. CANBY and Commissioner THOMAS, it is fitting that they should pay the penalty of murder. If they had been turned loose without any punishment at all, as some morbid humanitarians demanded, every savage in the land would have been encouraged to repeat their crime. If they had been sentenced to be shot instead of hanged, the Indians would have seen in their doom only the natural result of unsuccessful war. But when they die by the halter, there is no Indian who will not understand that they die as felons, not as warriors. For this reason the sentence of the Commission, which has been approved by the President, is in the interests of peace and humanity. The savages will be much less likely to repeat the atrocities of Capt. JACK now that they can see an ignominious death as their consequence. This Modoc affair has been throughout one of the most difficult and disheartening Indian problems ever presented to the Government, but it has been concluded without damage to the best interests of the country.

In the *Evening Post* of yesterday was a special dispatch stating that private information had been received in Washington that Hon. PHILETUS SAWYER, of Wisconsin, who is, and has been for several terms, a valuable member of Congress, had committed suicide. Instead of giving currency to this painful rumor without inquiry we telegraphed to Oshkosh, the home of Mr. SAWYER, asking about the truth of the report. In less than two hours we had a reply that the story was totally devoid of truth, Mr. SAWYER being at his home alive and well. In these days, of rapid telegraphic communication, there is no excuse for newspapers spreading abroad false information in cases like this, where the truth is easily ascertained. It may have been true that a story of this kind was current in Washington, but very little time and money was needed to learn how much fact it contained. The public expects the newspapers to use all possible means to make sure of the truth of what they publish as news. Those that fail to do so are sure to suffer in the loss of public confidence.

Another steam-boat calamity has occurred to warn travelers of the perils of our rivers. This time it is a Mississippi River steamer which has exploded, killing twelve and wounding fifteen persons. The details of the disaster are not yet received, but it is safe to assume that it is due to carelessness in the management of the boilers. The catastrophe is one to which the high-pressure boats on the Western rivers are peculiarly liable, and in former years it was of frequent occurrence. Lately, however, these explosions, which invariably cause a large loss of life, have been more rare, and the fact has been conclusive proof of the wisdom of Congress in establishing and maintaining a strict inspection of such boats. It will doubtless be found in the case of the *George Wolf* as in that of the *Wawassei*, that in some way the law had been violated. Experience has shown that the managers of steam-boats cannot be trusted to secure the safety of their passengers, and we hope Congress, at the next session, will make the law far more stringent, and provide for a supervision of these steamers as thorough as it can be made.

It is announced that the joint committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature to present to the Committee on Transportation of the United States Senate, the claims of the canal routes traversing this State, will meet on the 11th of September at Albany. This Committee is charged with a most important duty, and we hope all the members will be present at the appointed time. It is assumed in some quarters that because a majority of the gentlemen composing the Committee voted for the Champlain Ship Canal bill, at the last session, that the Committee is certain to favor that project to the exclusion of all others. This is an aspersion which is in no way deserved. We believe that every member of the Committee is prepared to impartially consider the several schemes which have been proposed, and to recommend that one to the Senate Committee which appears, after full investigation, to be most practicable and for the best interests of the State and nation. The natural outlet from the grain-fields of the North-west is by way of the great lakes and by canal through New-York to tide-water by the Hudson River, and our State Committee will fail in its duty if it does not make this fact appear to the Senate Committee, beyond the possibility of dispute.

If the Democrats of Virginia are wise, they will prevent Hon. A. H. H. STUART from writing any more letters during the canvass. In his last epistle he says that the "issue now joined, and upon which the people will be called on to render their verdict, is which race, white or black, is to govern Virginia. It is an issue between virtue and intelligence on the one side, and vice and ignorance on the other." It may possibly be an aid to the Democratic cause in Virginia to have it generally understood that the party is determined on the political ostracism of a large portion of the population of the State because it is black, but it is certain that such a conviction in the country at large will greatly damage Democracy in a great many States. But something worse than Mr. STUART'S letter is to overtake the unfortunate Democracy of Virginia. He threatens to make a speech, and says:

> "I will endeavor to discuss somewhat at large several questions affecting the relation of the colored race, not only to Virginia, but to our whole country. The time has now come when, in my judgment, the attention of the American people should be awakened to the consideration of this negro question in all its aspects—political, social, economical, and humanitarian. For nearly a hundred years the negro has been a disturbing element in our political system. As a slave, he caused the war; as a freedman, he is an obstacle to the restoration of national harmony."

Believing, as we do, that a Republican victory is necessary to the prosperity of Virginia, we hope that Mr. STUART will be even better than his word, and make not one, but many speeches.

What has become of the promised return by the Police Commissioners to a sensible system of police surgeons? It was announced the other day, with much emphasis, that they had determined to abolish the fee method of Mr. CHARLICK, and Tuesday was named as the time when that necessary public service was to be performed. So far as we can ascertain nothing has yet been done, and there is some public anxiety to know why this obvious duty is neglected. It is not possible that the Commissioners are waiting for more evidence that the "reform" of Mr. CHARLICK is not only more costly than the old system, but also injurious to the police force in the negligent and inefficient medical attendance which it affords. Proof to this effect was sufficient some time ago to demand immediate action. There is an impression in the community that CHARLICK is omnipotent in the Police Board, and unless the other Commissioners wish to rest under a somewhat discreditable imputation they must take this matter of the Police surgeons into their own hands and return at once to the most economical and efficient system of salaried surgeons.

We trust that the slaughter by the fall of the building in West Eleventh street will not be allowed to drop out of public notice till the responsibility for it is clearly and definitely fixed. First the contractor, then the overseers acting under him, and finally the District Inspector of the Department of Buildings, rest under a very strong presumption of criminal neglect in this matter. Every step of the inquiry into the circumstances attending the accident ought to be narrowly watched, so that the opportunity of making a salutary example of the guilty parties should not be allowed to escape. The Coroner's jury in such a case ought to be selected with unusual care, and ought to have on it a fair representation of practical builders. The evidence elicited at a well-conducted preliminary inquiry ought to furnish a basis for presenting the case to the first Grand Jury before whom it can be brought.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In another column will be found some further details of a movement already referred to in these columns, which aims at the ultimate overthrow of our public school system as at present organized. The movement is primarily one of certain Roman Catholic priests in this City to establish parochial schools in which the children of their flocks shall be taught the dogmas of their Church, as well as the rudiments of an ordinary education. So far, the matter chiefly concerns the people who will be called on to furnish the money for these new schools, and the parents who, by persuasion or threats of ecclesiastical penalties, may be induced to send their children to fill the schools. We may honestly differ from the religious teachers who spurn the liberal educational gifts of the State in favor of a system of teaching which we should regard as narrower in its scope and lower in its standard. We may also feel a natural compassion for the poor people who are led frequently against their wishes to withdraw their children from schools where they are carefully and thoroughly trained, and send them to others where a lower class of results must, for a long time at least, be the inevitable rule. Still further, we may feel a natural indignation against the system of priestly intimidation by which such transfers are effected. But as there can be no question that the priests are acting in thorough sympathy with the opinions of the heads of the Romish Church in this country, and with the spirit of recent utterances on this question by the supreme head of their Church, the question is thus far one which should be left to be adjusted between Roman Catholic laymen and their spiritual advisers.

Unfortunately, the Roman Catholic Church is determined not to leave the matter at this stage. In establishing their new schools, the priests do not propose that they shall continue to be maintained by voluntary contributions. As Father O'FARREL puts it, when the new schools are able to command a larger attendance than the public schools which they are trying to supersede, appropriations of public money would, as a matter of course, be asked on their behalf. In the opinion of this gentleman, "it did not matter to the Legislature who taught the schools, so long as the children were well educated and presented as creditable a record as the children of the public schools." Father O'FARREL, in spite of his very ingenious manner of gilding the sectarian pill, is probably aware that, in the estimation of the people of this State, it does matter a great deal whether the public schools are taught by an irresponsible society of "Christian Brothers" or by the regularly appointed servants of the tax-payers. If any Legislature fails to reflect the popular determination to keep the common schools free from sectarian interference, it will be likely to raise such a storm as may not too nicely regard the vested interests of Father O'FARREL and his friends. The Roman Catholic Church in this City has been dealt with for some years past on a footing of very exceptional liberality. In grants of property and actual pecuniary payments it has absorbed millions of public money. We greatly mistake public sentiment if there is not a prevalent disposition to treat it for the future on a basis of simple equality with other religious sects. This will probably not satisfy the priests, and the minority of intelligent laymen has, we fear, too little power to prevent the mass of Roman Catholics from trying to recover by political agitation their lost power over the disposal of public money.

We look in vain among the organs of Roman Catholic opinion for anything like moderate discussion of the public school question, or any of the questions associated with it. The following sample of incoherent and mischievous raving is taken from a recent number of the *Tablet*—a publication which is, we believe, ranked among respectable Roman Catholic journals:

> "If the *Tablet* declared some time ago that it was better for a child to run in the streets, in which occupation he might become a thief, but stood at least some chance of saving his soul, than attend a godless school, whose teaching resulted in making him a rogue and an unbeliever, we see no reason to withdraw from such a statement. We believe in God; and we can see nothing in this world so bad for a child as a system of education founded on the ignoring the existence of God, the name of God, the thought of God, the very idea of God altogether. That is worse than thieving, for it involves all wickedness."

A good many of the comments of the Roman Catholic press are even more recklessly and disingenuously stated than the above. We are perfectly aware that both in this City and in Brooklyn there are intelligent and reflective members of the Romish communion who see the folly of talk like this, and who resist, as far as they can, the consequences to which it leads. But the fact must be fairly recognized that nine-tenths of Irish Catholic voters will act according to the bidding of their priests, and in harmony with the crazy advice of reckless journalists. At the Fall elections we shall unquestionably have to confront an effort to elect Roman Catholic candidates, as such, to the Legislature. This is the first step toward reversing the course of recent unsectarian legislation; and on the well-known principle of being careful about the beginning of abuses, we trust that all impartially-minded citizens will be prepared to resist such an attempt.

GAMBLING HOUSES AND THE POLICE.

The action of the Police Commissioners, in amending Rule 33 so as to deprive the Police of power to interfere with gambling-houses, without the special assent of the Board, must be tested by its merits. The change was made on the proposition of Commissioner GARDNER, and there may have been sufficient reasons why it ought to have been made. When Superintendent MATSELL assumed his present duties, a paroxysm of activity agitated the Police body, and sundry gambling-houses and other places of ill-repute were subjected to temporary disturbance. But the fit died away as suddenly as it had begun, and we have heard nothing more of any action in regard to these vile resorts fitted to elicit public approval. There has been ample time to close all the gambling-houses in the City, and arrest the principals connected with them, if Mr. MATSELL had chosen to do so. But he has not, and now the Board steps in to deprive him of the power.

Why the Superintendent has failed of his functions in this important particular we do not care to inquire. The relations that have for years existed between the Police and the managers of gambling-houses, and of the vast majority of houses of evil repute in New-York, are well known. If the Police did their duty those places would barely exist; it is because the Police do not do their duty that they are the crying disgrace of the City over all other cities of a like size in the civilized world.

But now that the Board of Commissioners have taken the matter into their own keeping, they must remember that they have taken upon themselves an additional responsibility of no mean magnitude, and one which they will not be permitted to evade. How, then, do they propose to meet it? The prospect does not seem very encouraging. Mr. GARDNER, who, as we have said, was the moving spirit in the change, might have been credited with the desire of taking away from the Superintendent a duty which he saw that Mr. MATSELL did not perform, in order that it might be done by the Commissioners themselves with strict impartiality and a desire to serve the best interests of the public. But Mr. GARDNER is not entitled to such credit if he holds the opinion that there is no harm in the gambling-houses, and that they ought not to be proceeded against except upon the sworn complaint of some of their victims. If Mr. GARDNER were personally interested in the success of every gambling-house in the City he could not more surely have served his own interests. If these places are to be left to revel in all their possible superfluity of vice and corruption until private persons who have been victimized in them come forward as public prosecutors, they are virtually outside the pale of the law.

The steady patrons of many of these houses are clerks and persons in salaried positions, who too often rob their employers to make money fast at the faro-table, or to lose it faster. Such men are not likely to appeal to the law against the object which fascinates, even though it ruin them. The most profitable players in the majority of these houses are chance visitors, mostly strangers from the country; and by the time they are fleeced they are seldom, in a condition to know where they are or to recollect on the following day any of the circumstances which attended the loss of their money. But even if they are able to testify against their plunderers and willing to expose their folly to the world, the law holds out to them every inducement not to seek the punishment of the rascals against whom they complain. Their visit to the City is only intended to be of short duration. If they make the affidavit, without which Mr. GARDNER thinks that nothing ought to be done, they may possibly be bound over to appear against the keeper of the gambling-house, or they may not. If not they return to their homes in the country and the fellow escapes. If they are, then time is wasted in dancing attendance on the Courts, while quibbling lawyers get the trial of the accused put off from time to time till patience is wearied out. To make the sworn complaint of a victim of the faro table the only ground upon which any action will be taken by the Police henceforth, in New-York, is, therefore, practically to say that no action whatever will be taken. It is to give the fullest license to every man who chooses to disseminate the vice of gambling throughout the people; and to sanction, with the full authority of the law, every woman who determines to live upon the weaknesses or the vices of her own sex.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY.

If we take a passing glance over the events of the past year, it does not seem to us there is any longer any excuse left for the charge which even Americans have long been in the habit of making against themselves, that science is neglected among us. A reaction has indeed taken place which promises to be powerful and enduring. But we need not fear that it will be overwhelming. In these practical days, when in truth the whole machinery of active life rests upon the discoveries and the progress that have been made in science, it would appear sufficiently self-evident that an acquaintance with the elements at least of the leading departments of science should be possessed by everybody. The best philosophical minds of the nation should moreover be afforded every opportunity to occupy the same level as that held by men of science in older countries. To this great end the American Association for the Advancement of Science commits itself. While elevating the standing of the ablest, it aims to popularize scientific knowledge among all. The one part of its province tends to push onward investigations into nature and her laws, while by the other it serves to spread among all a familiarity with topics of passing interest and lasting value which form the great features of modern civilization.

We do not mean to be understood as setting at an equally elevated degree of merit the various papers that have been read before the Association at Portland. It is one of the peculiarities and one of the special advantages of such meetings, that productions come to light which otherwise could not readily obtain publicity. Where, it may be asked, is the advantage, since second-rate works have necessarily a comparative degree of inferiority? Simply in the fact that encouragement is given to rising men, and that as a consequence the whole subject is rendered more popular, and more minds are devoted to the study. The old exclusive societies of Europe, such as the Academy of Paris, or the Royal Society of London, have done much to advance, but very little to popularize, science, and nothing whatever to stimulate students into closer application and harder work. But this last is one of the essential wants of the time, and it is to such bodies as the American Association and the Royal Institution that we look for its attainment.

The development of a knowledge of natural science in our public schools is admitted on all sides to be one of the things most needed to render our educational system more complete. The obstacle does not lie with the study itself, which can be made by proper treatment more interesting than any other branch of learning to which children have to apply themselves, but difficulties have arisen from the want of good teachers and good text-books. Such a want will chiefly be remedied by the working of societies like that which has suggested these remarks, and it will be well if the members of the American Association will heartily accept this view of their functions and uses. Let them by all means elevate themselves and their pursuit to the highest level occupied anywhere, but let them not also forget the equally honorable and the more immediately necessary function which causes the eyes of the American people to be directed to them, as not only the head of the scientific world in this country, but as the source whence primarily the love for scientific attainments and the knowledge of scientific principles may be disseminated far and wide among the people.

LYNCH LAW IN THE WEST.

We have, heretofore, directed attention to the shameful prevalence of the crime of lynching in Missouri, and called upon the Governor of that State to take prompt and vigorous measures for its repression. With an Executive worthy of the name, this achievement would be easy. Gov. WOODSON appears to have shown a tardy sense of his responsibilities in this direction by convening a special term of the Circuit Court of Callaway County, to investigate the lynching of KESSLER, at Fulton, on Friday last. But from this formality we expect less than we might hope. The Missouri mob apparently feels its power, and lynching outrages in that State not only grow more frequent every day, but show a constantly-increasing atrocity and a more desperate contempt of law. Hitherto mob vengeance has usually been content to wreak itself on criminals, real or suspected. But the Kessler outbreak did not stop short of a general and brutal massacre of the officers of the law and of law-abiding citizens. Our telegraphic columns have already told the shocking story. KESSLER had been tried for horse-stealing, and sentenced to a term of six years in the Penitentiary, whither the Sheriff, Col. LOW, was conducting him when set upon by the mob. Refusing, with rare courage, to give up his prisoner, the brave officer was cruelly shot down, together with two young merchants of the place, who were in his force. These three were mortally wounded, and a fourth, the editor of a local paper, was seriously hurt. KESSLER was then taken off and hanged.

This infamous massacre, brutal and cowardly as it is, is not without abundant precedent in that State of lawless fame. It was in Missouri, not many months ago, that a promising young lawyer and two citizens of wealth and honorable repute were dragged from a train of cars, in broad daylight, and shot to death like so many dogs, for no other crime than that of being in one case the professional advocate, and in the other the bondsmen, of certain county officials accused of peculation. And neither in this, nor in any other of the countless similar cases that stain the annals of Missouri justice, has any punishment been inflicted on these vilest and most dangerous of assassins, who make law detestable by doing murder in its name. The infection thus left free to spread seems to be seizing hold of every other Western State. Our issue of Thursday contained reports of lynching in Michigan, in Kansas, and Colorado. A threat of lynching, usually verified in action, is the almost inevitable accompaniment of every announcement of an arrest in that region. On Tuesday a telegraphic dispatch related the arrest at Fort Scott, in Kansas, of a man named KELLAR, charged with murdering his wife, sister, and two children. The significant statement was appended—"There is strong talk of lynching him." Talk of that sort in a Western town is never idle; and sure enough, on Thursday we learn that the mob, after taking KELLAR from a Sheriff—more fortunate, though it may be less deserving of fortune, than Col. LOW—hanged him in the woods, in the presence of a Judge, who vainly appealed to them for mercy, and of a certain Elder, who supplied to this frightful travesty of justice the revolting mockery of a prayer. Again, in Iowa, near Nebraska City, a few days since, the son of the very Gov. WOODSON, of Missouri, above mentioned, waylaid and killed a young man named BARLOW who had threatened to take his life. According to Western ethics, that should justify the homicide. Yet, the latest news is, that WOODSON being on his way to Sidney under arrest for trial, was not expected "to reach there in safety, as an armed force is said to be waiting for him somewhere on the road."

This home illustration of the enormity of lynch law may perhaps stimulate the Missouri Governor to an unhoped-for vigor and success in his pursuit of the murderers of KESSLER and of Col. LOW and his associates. It should not be difficult to detect and convict the ringleaders of the Fulton mob, and when convicted they should be relentlessly punished, even to the extent of death if so the law allows. The hanging of half a dozen of these murderous wretches would, we firmly believe, have more effect in the repression of crime and the restoration of order throughout that region than even the legitimate execution of every scoundrel that these ruffians have lynched. For it would announce to the whole fraternity that hereafter the laws were to be supreme, and punishment prompt and sure would fall upon all who broke them, whether in the way of avowed hostility or ostensible defense. We shall await with interest the findings of Gov. WOODSON'S special Court.

FORTUNE-TELLING.

A case which was lately disposed of in one of the London police courts possesses more than local interest. LEWIS STATTINGBOURNE, a person who not inappropriately, as it afterward appeared, styled himself "a general dealer," was accused of having received money from a Mrs. HILL on the false pretense that he had the power to reveal to her so much of "the secrets of the present and mysteries of the future" as it seemed well that she should know. The accusation was sustained by the evidence of Mrs. HILL and the admissions of LEWIS. The former testified that upon the day named in the complaint, she called at the house of the latter for the purpose of easing her mind somewhat by "knowing the best and the worst." LEWIS took her into a room, produced a lot of cards, and requested that she would take some out of his hand. Those selected by her he arranged neatly in a row. After looking at them steadily for a few minutes, he began to read her fortune from signs which they bore. He told her a great deal of the usual stereotyped nonsense about hair-breadth escapes through the unseen aid, now of a dark man off a long journey, and again of a fair man from over sea; of love that would have made her happy had its sweets been partaken of under conditions that would have prevailed had certain other conditions been more favorable, and of money that would have been hers but for influences that nothing in nature could control. All this and more he informed her of, though, owing to her poor memory, she could remember nothing very clearly, save that she had a deceitful friend, who was a dark female, and that she would meet her in the house she then lived in, just about the time that she should hear news from a foreign port.

Mrs. HILL went from the room of LEWIS perfectly content, insomuch that she had an object in view. She determined to look searchingly at all her fellow-lodgers, and to keep an eye on the movements of the district postman. What she would have done had she discovered anybody answering to the description of the "dark female," it is, of course, not easy to tell. She might possibly have broken a pitcher or a bottle upon her head, or have upset a pail of dirty water upon her from a third-story window; but, luckily for both, no such discovery was made. The foreign news "revelation" having proved equally delusive, Mrs. HILL began, at last, to suspect LEWIS of being a cheat. Indeed, she became so well convinced of it that she went to the Police Station to have him arrested. Instead of advising her to go home and have more sense in future than to squander her money on fortune-tellers, the charge was entered by the Sergeant, and a detective sent from Scotland-yard to "work up" the case. A large basket containing cards, with different signs of the zodiac marked upon each, was subsequently found in LEWIS' house, and LEWIS himself taken into custody. At the trial which followed, the prisoner admitted that he had at one time told fortunes by dealing cards; that he had done his utmost to give up the business; but that his old "clients" would keep running after him for information, and he, poor weak mortal, could not resist their clamors. He thought it particularly hard that for a mere mite—Mrs. HILL had only given him a six-cent fee—he should be carried away from a family of four children and worried almost to death. The Magistrate, however, was not to be prevented from doing his duty by so feeble a plea. He very promptly sentenced LEWIS to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labor.

Now, what would one of our Tammany Police Magistrates have done in like circumstances? If he received the complaint of such a woman at all, which is extremely doubtful, it is more than likely that he would have allowed the accused to go at large upon his own recognizance pending the conclusion of an examination, lasting many days, and that he would have ultimately dismissed the case. Indeed, several cases of a similar kind have been so disposed of within the past few years, although in most of them the very strongest evidence of the swindling propensities of the accused was given.

The *Herald* publishes the advertisements of from six to eight fortune-tellers every day, and it would certainly not be far out of the way to estimate the number of the victims entrapped through the publicity thus obtained at one thousand per week. It would be useless, of course, to ask the conductor of the *Herald* to shut its pages to fortune-tellers, while free scope is given to a much worse class in the "personal" columns. The remedy must come from some other quarter. With Superintendent MATSELL'S experience, if he were not afraid of endangering the financial prosperity of his *Gazette*, it would be a comparatively easy task to suppress this trade in New-York, but as he stands much in the same relation to it that the *Herald* does, it is doubtful whether he will be any more desirous of seeing it abolished.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

CITY NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The reopening for the season of Niblo's Theatre and the Grand Opera-house were the incidents of the week just ended. Both were written of on their occurrence. If we mention that the latest performance of "The Black Crook" has shown it to be possible, without finding daylight out of doors, to view Mr. Matt Morgan's five allegorical pictures—powerful and creditable work, but hardly in their place, we think, even in the all-embracing spectacle of which they are the final tableaux—we need not recur to either representation, for the present, at least. To-morrow two "first nights" will invite critical attention. The Aimée Opera Bouffe troupe is to make known "La Fille de Mme. Angot" at Daly's Broadway Theatre, and Miss Lydia Thompson and her troupe will act Mr. Rowe's new piece, called "Mephisto," at the Olympic. In a very few hours, we shall be aware of the measure of success accorded to "La Fille de Mme. Angot," a new opera bouffe, which for many months has been exceedingly popular abroad. We can at once affirm that it will be capitally sung by Mlle. Aimée, M. Juteau, and Mlle. Stani, a fresh member of the troupe, and that the stage-dress of the piece will be characteristic and very beautiful. Of the promise of the Olympic entertainment, we can say nothing beyond citing a well-authenticated report that the vehicle Mr. Rowe has provided for the reappearance of Miss Thompson is deserving of a consideration no burletta of the same kind has, as yet, been entitled to. "Mephisto" will, of course, have "specialties"—to use the language of the bills—and most important among these will be, it is understood, the instantaneous caricatures of M. Collodion....There will, of course, be no change of entertainment at Niblo's or at the Grand Opera-house this week; at the Union Square Theatre, too, the programme will be unchanged. At Wallack's, "Mimi" is to have but a few more recitals, Mr. Boucicault performing in "Kerry" and in "Used Up" on Thursday next....Booth's Theatre will be reopened on the evening of Sept. 1. Mr. Jefferson will then enter upon an engagement, and appear in "Rip Van Winkle."....At Wood's Museum, Mr. Edward Eddy will this week act in "Metamora." A new sensational drama entitled "The Black Avenger" will be done every afternoon. Miss Elise Holt, we see, is to follow Mr. Eddy on Sept. 1....The preliminary announcement of Mr. Mansell, in relation to the opening of the new Lyceum Theatre, may be found in another column. It sets forth that the house will be consecrated mainly to the representation of the best romantic and spectacular dramas; that it will be opened to the public on the evening of Sept. 8; and that Mr. Halliday's play of "Notre Dame," founded on Victor Hugo's novel, is to be first produced. Mr. Mansell alludes, in his announcement, to the excellent opportunities afforded by "Notre Dame" for fine scenic illustration, and it is fair to add to this statement that the manager's record in England proves him to be fully qualified, in point of taste and liberality, to deal, with exceptional results, with this important part of his task.

SIGNOR SALVINI'S PERFORMANCES.

Reference has already been made in these columns to the engagement by Mr. Maurice Grau of Signor Salvini, who, with a numerous and efficient company of Italian artists, is to give performances in this City and the United States. The fact that Signor Salvini's visit was to be looked for in the Fall was given to the reader many months ago; now the day of his arrival is close at hand, for, on Sept. 16, the first hearing of the actor will be had in "Othello" at the Academy of Music. Signor Salvini enjoys great celebrity in Italy, and Paris critics have written with much admiration of his efforts. He comes hither, however, comparatively unknown; and it is neither surprising nor improper, in our judgment, that the manager of the enterprise should be desirous of acquainting the public with such incidents of Signor Salvini's art-life as may awaken a livelier interest in the new-comer than his first words, spoken in a foreign tongue, could beget. As it is not to be doubted that Signor Salvini is a great artist, we do not think a few excerpts from his published biography are out of place here. The first stage of his career is recounted thus: Tommaso Salvini was born at Milan on the 1st of January, 1833. His father, Giuseppe Salvini, was an actor, and his mother—whose maiden name was Guglielmina Zocchi—was an actress, and together they led the wandering life of their profession. Their boy, however, was carefully and tenderly nurtured. They sent him to one of the best schools in Florence, and there he lived and studied till he was thirteen years old. While yet a school-boy, he evinced a taste for theatrical performances and an inherited talent for acting. It was therefore determined to educate the boy for the stage. His father, who possessed literary talent as well as culture, assumed the direction of his studies and the cultivation of his dramatic powers. The boy's progress was swift. A year later, when he was only fourteen, he was engaged in the theatre of a well-known manager, Signor F. A. Bon, who assigned him to important parts, and who found him efficient in all of them. In the next year he became the pupil of the celebrated actor—also distinguished as a patriot—Gustavo Modena. This artist conceived, we are told, a great affection for him, and lavished upon him all the stores of his wisdom and experience. This training had its immediate fruits. In the engagements which he next obtained, the young Salvini elicited such praise as hitherto had only been bestowed on actors of long-established reputation. No actor so young in years and culture had ever before successfully interpreted the characters which Salvini now personated. His early days may thus be said to have been studious, brilliant, full of promise, and crowned with honorable achievement. The second part of his life was entered upon at the age of fifteen. By the loss of his father, Salvini remained alone in the world and was very poor. He remained, however, for another year under the care and tuition of Modena, when his training was pronounced complete, and when he received an engagement at the Royal Theatre of Naples. His success was brilliant and unequivocal; but it was found that grief for his father's death and at the separation from his beloved tutor, had impaired his health and plunged him into a condition of almost hopeless despondency; and thereupon the physicians counseled him to resume the wandering life of which he had already gained some experience. Acting upon this advice, he engaged with Signor Luigi Domeniconi for a tour of the chief cities of Italy, and this he made in the same company with Ristori, playing opposite parts to that great actress, and sharing with her the laurels of many a splendid representation. The troupe was known as the Roman Company, for the reason that at certain fixed periods its able and esteemed director never failed to present it in the City of Rome. The third stage of Signor Salvini's career embraces his achievements as an Italian patriot. He fought for Italy, and was persecuted by Austria, greatly to the enhancement, no doubt, of his popularity. The persecutions had their weight in causing a resolution which he had formed, to retire for a while from the stage and from all public life, and, in the strictest solitude, to devote himself to the study of the classic drama. He chose Florence as the place of his cloister, and there, in the home of certain near relatives of his mother, he lived for a whole year, sequestered from society and observation, and studying such parts as Shakespeare's *Othello*, Alfieri's *Saul*, and *Orosmano*, in Voltaire's "Zaire." When at length he returned to the theatre—in the company of Signor Cesare Dondini—he won some of the greatest successes of his professional life in these characters, and, having added to his repertory the part of *Edipo*, in a tragedy by Nicolini, he gained an artistic fame that was speedily noised throughout all Italy. The poet Nicolini honored him with a letter of thanks and admiration for this fine effort, and further expressed his approval and delight by dedicating to Salvini his new tragedy of "Mario." The performer's biographer then narrates his hero's travels. Paris was visited and Italy was again traversed. Giacometti, the eminent Italian dramatist, honored him with especial friendship, and wrote for him the thrilling tragedy of "La Morte Civile," in which Salvini shortly afterward aroused the wildest excitement and the noblest emotion—the true spirit of Filicaja and Petrarch—throughout all the parts of Italy. It may be added here that Giacometti is now writing for him a play on the subject of "Michael Angelo," which will be first produced in America. In 1864, he commenced a three years' sojourn in Naples. In 1865, when Dante's 600th birthday was celebrated at Florence, the Government of that city invited him to participate in the festival, and he recited portions of the "Divine Comedy" of that great poet, and marched in the grand procession under the banner of his own Society of Artists and as representative of the dramatic profession. Subsequently Signor Salvini played in Spain and in Portugal, and in 1871 he acted in South America, with results to which immediate arrangements for a fresh tour, to follow his labors in the United States, bear flattering testimony. Of Signor Salvini's art manner and art forms, to use the terms of the writer of the sketch before us, it is not necessary to speak. We are, however, entitled to expect a great deal, for we learn that his *Othello* has won the admiration of the poets Browning and Story, and that Charlotte Cushman is accredited with the remark that "he is the greatest *Othello* the world has ever seen." He is, furthermore, the leading illustrator of Alfieri among the classics of his own language, so that we may hope that the masterpieces of the Italian, as well as of the English tongue, will have a fair exposition. Translations of Signor Salvini's plays will of course be supplied, but it is worth noting that a large part of his *répertoire*, which includes "Othello," "Hamlet," "Ingomar," "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," and "David Garrick," is familiar to American audiences. It only remains for us to add that among the large company with Signor Salvini are conspicuous Signora I. Piamonti, and a brother of the chief performer, reputed a highly accomplished actor; and that Mr. Grau promises not only an excellent interpretation of the works produced, but an unusually effective illustration thereof by means of new scenery and dresses.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mme. Nilsson-Rouseaud was to visit Switzerland before sailing for America and appearing at the Academy of Music, in this City on Sept. 29....In August, Mr. Carl and Mme. Parepa-Rosa were to commence, with an English opera troupe, a prolonged tour of the English provinces. The company was to comprise seventy persons—band, chorus, and principals. Mr. Rosa was to be the musical director and conductor. The chief singers engaged were Mme. Vaneri, Miss Rose Hersee, and Miss Blanche Cole, soprani; Miss Lucy Franklein, Miss San Martino, Miss Lewis, and Mrs. Aynsley Cook, contralti; Messrs. W. Castle, F. Chanerson, and De Solla, tenori; and Messrs. A. Cook, A. Howell, A. Stevens, and S. Campbell and Signor Mottino, baritones and basses. The London *Athenæum* adds: "It is not impossible that this company may prove the nucleus of a national opera-house in London, during the period when there are no Italian and French theatres open here. Madame Parepa-Rosa will reappear on the lyric stage so soon as her health permits."....The Princess' Theatre in London, with Mr. James Guiver as lessee, was to have commenced its season on Aug. 16, with "Manfred," Mr. Charles Dillon assuming the chief character in Lord Byron's tragedy; and on the same evening Mr. Riviere was to commence his new series of Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre, with Mlle. Carlotta Patti as his leading vocalist....Miss Braddon is now engaged in writing a new drama, in which Mr. and Mrs. Rousby will appear during the coming Autumn. The play will be written in blank verse....Mr. Watts Phillips' new piece will be entitled "Black Mail"....Trustworthy information has reached the *Pall Mall Gazette* as to the National Training School for Music which is to be established, in connection with the Royal Albert Hall, under the auspices of the Society of Arts. Admission to the school is to be open to persons of all classes of society by competitive examination. Three hundred scholarships are to be founded, affording not only gratuitous instruction, but free maintenance for students. The fee for education without maintenance will be about £35, and the boarding of the scholars is to be carried on independently from the school. The Council of the Royal Albert Hall have undertaken to provide certain rooms for the use of the school, and the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 have offered a plot of ground adjoining the hall for the erection of suites of practicing and lecture-rooms, which Mr. C. J. Freake has guaranteed to build entirely at his own cost. The school is to be managed by a committee consisting of two members appointed by the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, two members appointed by the Albert Hall Council, and three appointed by the Council of the Society of Arts. Already promises have been received from nearly all the counties of the United Kingdom of funds for the endowment of scholarships to be competed for in those counties, while many distinguished persons and corporations have offered to found scholarships, for which the competition will be national or in other divisions than counties. The Council of the Society of Arts state that they have decided to take the initiative in the establishment of the school, because the Department of Science and Art has taken no steps in the matter, but they confidently hope that the school will eventually be transferred to the responsible management of the State. ....M. Gounod has delivered to M. Offenbach the full score of the music of the new tragedy-drama, "Jeanne d'Arc," shortly to be produced at the Paris Gaité. The musical portion consists of fourteen numbers, an orchestral introduction, chorus of peasants, scène des voix, romance for Charles d'Orléans, chant religieux, minuet, chorus of cavaliers, chorus of soldiers, prayer (Veni Creator,) chorus of women, march and coronation chorus, chorus of soldiers and duo of nuns, funeral march and scena at the stake. ....The proprietors of the Italian Opera House in Paris, which has been restored and redecorated, have resolved to put the lease up to auction, finding nothing has come out of the numerous negotiations to reopen the theatre with an Italian troupe.... Half the Parisian theatres are closed until the Winter season. The only chief theatres now open are the Français, the Opéra Comique, Vaudeville, Gymnase, Palais Royal, Ambigu, Cluny, and Folies Dramatiques. The latter will probably run "Madame Angot" through the Autumn....Mlle. Manduit has made a fairly satisfactory impression as *Selika*, in "L'Africaine," at the Paris Grand Opera....The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "The English troupe which has come over here to perform Shakespeare has chosen a very unpropitious moment. There is hardly any one in town, and the remaining inhabitants prefer the shores of the lakes of the Bois de Boulogne and Vincennes during this torrid weather to the theatre. It is true that 'Hamlet' is being performed in a kind of cellar, where the *paradis* is below the level of the Seine, where one has to descend to the upper boxes, and that the Athénée is the coolest of play-houses. Still the weather is too hot. In addition to this it is reckoned that only 20,000 Frenchmen in Paris understand English, and that 15,000 of these are engaged in commercial pursuits. It is remembered with shame how Macready could not draw an audience, and how with tears in his eyes he rushed from the stage, exclaiming that Paris would always be the capital of Bœotia. However, modern languages are now to be seriously studied, and we may live to see Shakespeare appreciated in the original. The few critics who have ventured to the Athénée speak well of the performance, in spite of the difficulties surrounding it. A portion of the scenery belongs to 'Une Folie à Rome,' and an Italian terrace serves for that at Elsinore. M. Auguste Vitu says that the actors, all Horse Guards, are much too large for the stage, and resemble a troupe of whales disporting themselves in an aquarium. He and Theodore Banville were the only two critics who were able to sit out the performance. He found Mr. Ryder, whom he terms 'un grand diable of an Englishman,' more like Don Quixote than the Prince of Denmark, and yet he admired his diction and his playing, and declares that he well deserved the applause with which the spectators greeted him. The parts of the Ghost, *Laertes*, *Polonius*, and the grave-digger, were, in his opinion, very ably filled; while Miss Cleveland and Miss Margaret Cooper played the *Queen* and *Ophelia* most satisfactorily, the latter lady being especially commendable for the talent charm, and poesy which she threw over her rôle. M. Vitu thinks that many French actors would do well to go and see our countrymen struggling against the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune."....The annual examinations of the pupils of the Paris Conservatoire de Musique have just been held. In reference to the competitions for the vocal music prizes, the judges, whose president is Ambroise Thomas, did well to show themselves severe. It has been found that as soon as a pupil is "crowned" with the first prize, that is the signal for his or her departure from the Academy. Good singers of both sexes were conspicuous by their absence. Not a tenor, in the real sense of the word, appeared, and no prize was awarded in the first class. Baritones were plentiful, and showed careful training. According to custom, the female voices were superior relatively to the male, and the jury awarded three first prizes to the ladies, gallantry allowing a little for the absence of merit. The fair sex also was superior in the piano competitions....In the course of October will take place, at Milan, the ceremony of the inauguration of the statue of Donizetti, which is to be placed in the *foyer* of the Scala, opposite the bust of Rossini.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

THE EXTRA MEETING.

A BRIGHT DAY AND AN ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD—BLIND TOM, COFFEE'S COLT, NETTIE NORTON, AND ARIZONA THE WINNERS.

Under the propitious circumstances of a bright, sunny day and a merry throng of people, the Monmouth Park Association began its August meeting. It would appear, from the large attendance of spectators and the general enthusiasm manifested yesterday, that the racing fever is at its height, and that the interest in the sports of the turf suffers no diminution as the season advances toward its close. The announcement of the extra meeting at Long Branch was received with much satisfaction, as filling up the gap that would otherwise have existed between the Saratoga races and the Fall meeting at Jerome Park, and especially more, the sojourners at Long Branch delighted at the prospect of witnessing a series of spirited contests. An excellent programme had been provided, and the four races gave very general satisfaction. The first was a hurdle race, in heats, which attracted much attention from its novelty, and proved to be a very spirited affair, pleasing to both the sporting fraternity and the general public. The hitherto despised Revenge was the favorite, but the old horse Blind Tom carried off the honors of the day in winning an excellent race. The other races were all closely contested, which will be seen by a perusal of the details given below. The track was in fair order, and the time made proportionately good.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The opening event of the day was a hurdle race of mile heats, something of a novelty in this part of the country, and consequently it attracted considerable attention. The entries were Joseph Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, 6 years, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, by imp. Margrave; John Boughrum's ch. g. Revenge, (formerly Sorrel Dan,) by Revenue, dam unknown; J. G. K. Lawrence's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, aged, by Vandal, out of Cholera, by Wagner; John F. Chamberlin's b. g. Impecunious, 5 years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion; and Thomas Jones' b. h. Harry Booth, aged, by Lexington, out of Blonde, by Glencoe. As these horses were to carry the regular welter weights, (28 pounds overweight for age,) the spectators were all at sea in picking the probable winner. The victory of Revenge at Saratoga brought him many friends, but the betting shifted from one to the other so frequently that it was difficult to say which was accepted as the favorite. The posted division had suffered so terribly at Saratoga that they were somewhat chary in facing the music, and the pools were comparatively small. Just before the race Revenge was settled upon by the knowing ones at the following figures:

Revenge	$200	$100	$100
Village Blacksmith	150	55	50
Blind Tom	75	46	40
Impecunious	20	15	11
Harry Booth	24	13	11
Total	$469	$229	$212

The hurdles were placed at the beginning of the turn, near the quarter-pole, below the half-mile pole, and on the homestretch.

THE RACE.

FIRST HEAT.—They started away with Blind Tom in the lead, Revenge second, and Village Blacksmith third; but when they leaped the first hurdle the three were on even terms, Impecunious going next, and Harry Booth in the rear. As soon as they had got over the hurdle Blind Tom fell to the rear and Village Blacksmith went to the front, but only for a moment, as Revenge went to the front, and Impecunious captured the second place, half a length behind, and having Harry Booth and Village Blacksmith on either quarter, Blind Tom being four lengths in the rear. When they jumped the second hurdle at the quarter-pole, Revenge was still leading the way by half a length, the others all close upon him, with the exception of Blind Tom. As they went along the backstretch there was a brilliant struggle for the lead, and Revenge, Village Blacksmith, Impecunious, and Harry Booth, were in a bunch, with Blind Tom now six lengths in the rear. As they approached the half-mile pole, Village Blacksmith shot half a length to the front, with Impecunious in the second place, a length before Revenge and Harry Booth, Blind Tom still in the rear. In this manner they jumped the third obstacle. Coming round the lower turn, Blind Tom began to close upon his leaders, and when they passed the three-quarter pole he was but two lengths behind. When they came over the fourth hurdle, far down the homestretch, Revenge came to the front and looked like a winner; but Blind Tom came up on the outside with a rush, and, amidst much excitement, assumed the lead, and won the heat by three lengths in 1:59. Village Blacksmith was second, three lengths ahead of Revenge, Impecunious fourth, and Harry Booth fifth.

SECOND HEAT.—Blind Tom sold for $125, Revenge $80, and the Field $80. When the signal was given Blind Tom was off in the lead, Revenge and Village together, with Impecunious close behind. When they reached the hurdle Revenge was the first to get over, although he knocked it down; Impecunious was second, and Blind Tom third. As they went round the turn Revenge went off, and was soon leading Blind Tom four lengths, Village Blacksmith third, a length behind, Impecunious fourth, and Harry Booth fifth. Village Blacksmith then took the second place and began to chase Revenge, and when the latter went over the second hurdle at the quarter-pole he was but two lengths in advance of Village Blacksmith, who was three lengths before Blind Tom, Impecunious fourth, four lengths behind and two lengths ahead of Harry Booth. As they went down the backstretch they were all strung out, and it looked as if none of the others would catch Revenge. They went over the third hurdle at the half-mile pole in the following manner: Revenge first, two lengths before Village Blacksmith, who was four lengths in advance of Blind Tom, who was leading Harry Booth six lengths, the latter being a length ahead of Impecunious. As they came round the lower turn Blind Tom closed rapidly upon Village Blacksmith, and finally lapped his quarter and the pair close upon Revenge. It was a beautiful sight as the three came round to the three-quarter pole, seeming to be on even terms, but as they turned into the stretch, Revenge came to the front and was over the hurdle first, Village Blacksmith second, and Blind Tom third, but after coming over, Blind Tom rushed to the lead, closely pressed by Village Blacksmith, while Revenge gave way. Village Blacksmith struggled gamely, but he could not catch Tom, who won the heat and race by three-quarters of a length in 1:57½. Revenge third, ten lengths behind Harry Booth, and Impecunious distanced.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race; purse $600, of which $100 to second horse; mile heats; over four hurdles; horses to carry 28 pounds overweight for age.

Joseph Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, aged, by Star Davis, 142 pounds, Gaffney	1	1
J. G. K. Lawrence's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, aged, by Vandal, out of Cholera, 142 pounds, Midgely	2	2
J. Barybrum's ch. g. Revenge, aged, by Revenue, dam unknown, 139 pounds, Pepper	3	3
Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. g. Impecunious, 5 years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, 139 pounds, Sutcliff	4	dis.
Thos. Jones' b. h. Harry Booth, aged, by Lexington, out of Blonde, 142 pounds, Clark	5	dis.

Time—1:59, 1:57½.

THE LONG BRANCH HANDICAP.

The second affair was the Long Branch Handicap, for all ages, a mile and a quarter, which closed with the five following nominations: D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Minstrel, 3 years, by Marsyas, out of Marchioness, by Marquis; John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, by imp. Knight of St. George; John Coffee's gr. c., 3 years, by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter, by imp. Australian; Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Business, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, by Oliver, and John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatly, 4 years, by War Dance, dam by imp. Glencoe. All but the last named made their appearance, and the knowing ones had received such a turn over in the hurdle race that they surrounded the pool-stand eager to get out of their difficulties, but they only succeeded in getting in a worse fix, as subsequent events proved. The imported colt having done so well, it was considered a pretty good show for Minstrel, with but 83 pounds on his back, and so he was selected as the winner, only to send his backers into mourning. The following were the rates:

Minstrel	$265	$400	$350
Business	200	235	210
Mary Constant	200	235	170
Coffee's colt	155	200	160
Total	$820	$1,070	$890

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a quarter, they were mustered at the three-quarter pole, and some difficulty was experienced in getting them off, owing to the fractiousness of Mary Constant. When the signal was at length given, Minstrel, Business, and the Coffee colt got away on pretty even terms, but Mary wouldn't go, and was consequently left several lengths behind. When they came up the homestretch Minstrel was making the pace, and when they passed the stand he was leading by a short length, Business second, half a length before Coffee's colt, while Mary Constant was a dozen lengths in the rear, with all hope gone. As they went round the turn Coffee's colt went past Business and lapped Minstrel's quarter. A little further on they were well together, but when they passed the quarter-pole Minstrel had shaken off his competitors and was leading Coffee's colt a length, while Business was at the latter's tail. When they began the journey down the backstretch Business rushed up to the head of Coffee's colt and the pair soon headed Minstrel, but the positions were soon changed, as Business fell back and allowed Minstrel and the Coffee colt to make the running. When they passed the half-mile pole the two latter were head and head, three lengths before Business who was eight or ten lengths in advance of Mary Constant. When they came round the lower turn Minstrel began to give way and forged half a length to the front, while Business came up suddenly and passing Minstrel commenced a grand struggle with the Coffee colt. When they had reached the three-quarter pole Minstrel shut up like an oyster, and was left ten lengths behind to keep company with Mary Constant. Coffee's colt was half a length ahead of Business, but when they came up the homestretch Business reached the head of the colt, and forged to the front amid great excitement. Business, however, maintained his advantage for but a short time. They came toward the stand, and got so close together that they jostled each other. On approaching the stand it seemed as if Business would outlast his competitor, but at the critical moment Coffee's colt leaped ahead, and amid the cheers of his backers won the race by half a length in 2:20. Minstrel and Mary Constant were beaten off a long distance.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Long Branch Handicap of $50 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes, and the third to save his entrance; winners after publication of weights of $1,000, to carry 5 pounds; of $2,000, 7 pounds extra. If the highest weight fails to accept, then the weight of those remaining in shall be raised 3 pounds; 5 or more subscribers to fill; one mile and a quarter.

John Coffee's gr. c., 3 years, by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter, 86 pounds	1
Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Business, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, 107 pounds	2
D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Minstrel, 3 years, by Marsyas, out of Marchioness, 83 pounds	3
Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, 83 pounds	4
Jno. F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatly, 4 years, by War Dance, dam by imp. Glencoe, 104 pounds	dr.

Time—2:20

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The third race on the programme was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for two-year olds, and but two youngsters made their appearance, viz.: John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Visigoth, by Asteroid, out of Vandalia, by Vandal, and John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, by imp. Leamington, out of Long Nine, by Lightning. Even in this race were the knowing ones sacrificed, for they backed Visigoth strongly, although he had never won a trick in any of the games in which he had taken part. They however bought him for the reason, probably, that the filly was giving him 5 pounds, and, as it turned out, a beating too. The following were the pools sold:

Visigoth	$420	$350	$400
Nettie Norton	220	190	200

THE RACE.

The distance being three-quarters of a mile, they were started from the three-quarter pole, and when the drum tapped Visigoth was a length in the lead, but it was but a moment when Nettie had him at the head. They ran on even terms toward the half-mile, but when they passed that point Visigoth gave his backers hope by leading his competitors half a length, and he kept in front until midway of the lower turn, when Nettie was allowed her head, and she was soon two lengths in the lead. When they were passing the three-quarter pole, Visigoth began to close upon his competitor, and got on even terms with her as they came up the homestretch, Nettie losing ground by running wide round the turn to the outside of the track. As they neared the stand the struggle between the pair was close and exciting. Visigoth appeared to gain on his competitor, and his backers cheered lustily as he came half a length to the front, but their shouts were soon silenced, as Nettie, recovering, came with a rush, and won a brilliant race by a head's length only, in 1:22¾.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; for two-year olds, (winners excluded;) those beaten once allowed 5 pounds; twice, 7 pounds; three times, 10 pounds; $400 to the first and $100 to the second horse; three-quarters of a mile.

John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, by Leamington, out of Long Nine, 92 pounds	1
John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Visigoth, by Asteroid, out of Vandalia, 90 pounds	2

Time—1:22¾.

THE MILE AND A HALF.

The concluding race of the day was a dash of a mile and a half, for all ages, to carrw 100 pounds, which brought to the post four starters in A. C. Franklin's b. m. Arizona, 5 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone, by The Cure; J. G. K. Lawrence's b. c. Shylock, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, by imp. Sovereign; John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatly, 4 years, by War Dance, dam by imp. Glencoe; and John Boughrum's blk. g. Gerald, aged by imp. Mickey Free, out of Rosette, by imp. Yorkshire. In this affair the posted division found an opportunity for getting some of their money back. They considered the race a dead sure thing for the game Arizona, notwithstanding her severe race of four-mile heats recently at Sraatoga. She was strongly backed to win, as will be gleaned from these quotations:

Arizona	$710	$400	$270
Wheatly	265	160	90
Shylock	105	55	45
Gerald	141	93	70
Total	$1,221	$708	$475

THE RACE.

They were started from the half-mile pole, and after breaking away two or three times, they were sent away on their journey, Arizona having three or four lengths the best of the send-off. Wheatly was second, Shylock third, and Gerald in the rear, where he did not remain long, for as they came round the turn he pushed up to second place, and was soon lapping the quarter of Arizona. Shylock soon passed Wheatly, who was now in the rear. When they came up the homestretch Gerald and Arizona were close together and leading the other two. When they came rattling past the stand Arizona was but a neck before Gerald, who was three lengths ahead of Shylock and Wheatly, who were on even teams. As they went round the turn Arizona was allowed her head, and she immediately shook Gerald off, and lead him a length, while Wheatly had his head at Gerald's saddle-girth, Shylock being two lengths behind. When they were nearing the quarter-pole Arizona opened away, and when she passed that point there was a length of daylight between her and Gerald, who was still lapped by Wheatly, while Shylock had fallen four lengths in the rear. As they went along the backstretch Wheatly made a brush and assumed the second position. Arizona was in the meantime taken well in hand, and the others were enabled to close up to her. When she passed the half-mile pole she was just a length in advance of Wheatly, who was half a length in front of Gerald, Shylock getting a little closer to his competitors. Coming round the lower turn Wheatly fell back, and Shylock was at his head. Arizona kept a length before Gerald who was two lengths before the other two. In this manner they passed the three-quarter pole and turned into the homestretch. As they came up Shylock made an effort and succeeded in getting the second place, but he could not reach Arizona, who won the race by two lengths in 2:49, Shylock second, a length and a half before Gerald, who was six lengths away from Wheatly. Thus one favorite captured a race and the heavy betters left the course much happier than they expected.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $600; for all ages, to carry 100 pounds; mares and geldings allowed 3 pounds; $400 to first and $100 to second horse; one mile and a half.

A. C. Franklin's b. m. Arizona, 5 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone	1
J. G. K. Lawrence's b. c. Shylock, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Edith	2
Jno. Boughrum's blk. g. Gerald, aged, by imp. Mickey Free, out of Rosette	3
Jno. F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatly, 4 years, by War Dance, dam by Glencoe	4

Time—2:49.

DISHONEST BOOTBLACKS.

On the 31st of July last, Capt. J. H. Blake, of Chicago, lost a pocket-book containing $470 in greenbacks, two drafts for $5,300, and other valuable papers, in front of the Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga. Capt. Blake advertised his loss in the Saratoga papers, and offered a reward of $200 for the return of the pocket-book and contents, and also informed Capt. Irving, of the Detective Office. No tidings of the missing property was received until a few days ago, when Mr. James Breslin, one of the proprietors of the hotel, notified Capt. Irving that he had been informed that the pocket-book had been picked up by a New-York bootblack temporarily sojourning at Saratoga. Detective Golden set to work on this clue, and on Friday arrested Michael Lynch, alias Clinchy alias O'Shaughnessy, a bootblack, whom he found at the Revere House dressed in unusually fine style. Lynch at first denied all knowledge of the matter, but on being searched a bank-book on the Sixpenny Savings Bank was found, showing a deposit to his credit of $200. In the bank-book were the drafts belonging to Capt. Blake. He then confessed that he found the pocket-book, and had given $80 of the money to Wm. F. Bristin, and $80 to Louis Gorton, two of his associates. Bristin, not content with his share of the spoil, had snatched a $20 bill from Gorton, leaving the latter with only $60. They all three at once left for this City, where they had been since enjoying themselves with Capt. Blake's money. Gorton and Bristin were arrested yesterday. Gorton said that he had spent his share of the money in clothing, while Bristin volunteered the information that he had bet his share on the "favorites" at the races, and was "flat broke." Lynch informed Detective Golden that the $200 in the bank was all that remained of his portion, and that the missing papers could be found under a loose plank at the foot of the stairs leading to the cellar in a coffee and cake saloon, No. 632 Broadway. The officer proceeded to the place indicated, and there found the papers as stated by Lynch. The three youths are locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be detained until the arrival of Capt. Blake, who has been telegraphed for.

THE RENDERING COMPANY.

Joseph Johnson, George McFarlane, James Carney, Daniel Terrell, and Henry Lisbin, employed by the New-York Rendering Company, at the foot of Thirty-eighth street, North River, were arrested yesterday morning, while at work, under an indictment found by the Grand Jury for creating a nuisance. They were taken to the District Attorney's office, and released on bail of $1,000 each. Francis A. Chase, of No. 236 East Thirth-fourth street, was their bondsman.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

About midnight on the 16th inst., as Alexander Cohn, of No. 609 Sixth street, was passing through Eightieth street, between First and Second avenues, he was accosted by two men, one of whom took hold of and held him while the other proceeded to rifle his pockets, taking therefrom $2 in currency, and attempting to take his watch, but he making a stout resistance they did not succeed in getting it. The next morning he went to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house and gave a description of the man who rifled his pockets, and on Friday an officer succeeded in arresting Edward Meanay, nineteen years of age. He was taken before Justice Shandley yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed in default of $3,000 bail to answer.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Apportionment met at 11 o'clock yesterday in the Controller's office, Mayor Havemeyer presiding. All the members were present. After the minutes of the previous session were approved, the Controller was authorized to issue the following stock, as provided for by law: New Croton-water main stock, $300,000, as authorized by chapter 865, laws of 1873; Croton Aqueduct stock, $100,000, as authorized by chapter 230, laws of 1870; City Park Improvement Fund stock, $300,000, as authorized by chapter 756, laws of 1873; Sewer Repair stock, $100,000, as authorized by chapter 220, laws of 1871; Assessment Fund bonds, $300,000, as authorized by chapter 580, laws of 1872; City bonds for liquidating claims and judgments, $100,000, as authorized by chapter 756, laws of 1873. In every instance the law authorizing the use of bonds was read by the Secretary. A communication was received from the officers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, asking an appropriation of $6,000 for 1874 to defray the expenses of maintaining State pupils in the Asylum. It was ordered on file. The Secretary then read a communication of Commissioner Van Nort, asking an appropriation of $25,000 for the maintenance of the boulevards and avenues. It was referred to the Controller. Another communication from Commissioner Van Nort, complaining of the disposition of the fund set apart for purchasing stationery for the departments, was also read and filed. Mr. Wheeler then called up the question relative to making an appropriation to enable the Commissioners of Accounts to continue their work. Controller Green said he did not believe an appropriation could be legally made. Mr. Wheeler replied that there was legal authority for employing additional clerks by the old Board of Audit. He thought it was only reasonable to give the Commissioners clerical assistance. Controller Green said he was ready at any time to confer as to the power of the Board to make the appropriation, but he thought the law did not give them the power. Mayor Havemeyer was of opinion that the Commissioners had very onerous duties to perform, and that it would be well to give them the required assistance if they could do it legally. Controller Green suggested that the matter lie over for the present. Mr. Wheeler said he had an opinion prepared by John H. Strahan on the subject. It was in favor of providing for additional clerks for the Commissioners. The Mayor here suggested that action on the matter be postponed, and that he would call a special meeting if necessary. Mr. Wheeler expressed himself satisfied. The meeting then adjourned.

The following is the full text of the opinion of Mr. Strahan referred to above:

Hon. John Wheeler, President Department Taxes and Assessments, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I have examined the question upon which you have asked my opinion, as to the power of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make an appropriation to provide for proper assistance to the Commissioners of Accounts to enable them to discharge efficiently the duties required by the charter.

It is no doubt true, as pointed out by you, that the charter does not state that the Commissioners of Accounts shall have such assistance as they may require. It is not necessary in the organic law of the Government that such specification should be given.

The question as to the power of the Apportioning Board in the absence of such directions is, I think, free from doubt.

The precise question was presented in the case of the Board of Audit created by chapter 9 of the laws of 1872. By this statute the Controller was required to pay certain claims against the City and County upon the same being audited and allowed by the Board of Audit, which consisted of the present Controller, the present Commissioner of Public Works, and Mr. Stebbins, the then President of the Department of Parks. Neither in the law creating the Board, nor in any subsequent law, is there any authority or provision that the Board in the auditing of these claims was to have any assistance in the discharge of their duties, except a clerk, or that they were to incur any expense except the cost of a suitable book or journal in which to enter a minute of the general nature of all bills and claims presented to them. In the absence of any specific authority or directions, the Board—the Controller being a concurring party—employed a large staff of officials known as examiners, and also counsel to advise the Board in the discharge of its duties. No question was ever raised by the Controller as to the employment of these examiners, or of counsel, and if you refer to his quarterly reports you will see that many thousands of dollars have been paid to the parties so employed.

I could specify to you several other instances of expenditures being incurred in precisely similar circumstances, but this I consider to be unnecessary.

On the question arising as to the power of the Board of Apportionment, in this circumstance explained, I advised that when the law imposed a duty in reference to the administration of the government, the performance of such duty became a purpose or object in the government, and that it was the duty of the apportioning power to make the appropriation necessary to provide the means required to efficiently carry that purpose or object into effect.

Accordingly, the Board of Apportionment of last year made an appropriation for the purpose of meeting the expense incurred by the Board of Audit, and the appropriation so made being insufficient, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the present year made a further appropriation to provide for the same.

The performance of the duties of the Commissioners of Accounts is by the charter made a purpose or object of the City Government, and there is precisely the same authority for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment making an appropriation to provide for the necessary assistance to enable the commissioners to perform their duties, as there was for the Board of Apportionment of last year or the Board of Estimate and Apportionment this year, (the Controller was a member of both Boards,) making the appropriations to meet the expense of the Board of Audit.

Indeed, this point is so clear that I am satisfied the Controller will, on reflection, offer no further opposition to the appropriation for the Commissioners of Accounts, on the want of authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make such apportionment.

If he now holds he has no authority in law to make this appropriation, then he will place himself in the position of admitting that he acted without the authority of law in making the appropriations to which I have referred for the Board of Audit, and thus expose himself to the retort of the Mayor, made at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, when this subject was last considered. JOHN H. STRAHAN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1873.

THE WEST ALBANY MURDER.

An interesting account is given in the Buffalo *Evening Post* of an interview at St. Catherine's, Ontario, with Emil Lowenstein, the supposed West Albany murderer, by some of the excursionists who accompanied the St. George's Benevolent Society of Buffalo on their annual trip to Canada. The substance of his statement was to the effect that on the 22d of June he married a young girl nineteen years of age. He claimed to love his wife to distraction, but would get jealous of her if she only spoke to a youth. They resided in Brooklyn, renting their apartments of Weston, the murdered man, who, according to the prisoner's statement, had never lived in peace and harmony with his "better-half," he having overheard her say that she hated him, and would at some future day get some one to kill him. On the night before the murder, Weston, Lowenstein, and their wives visited the theatre in Brooklyn, and upon their return home the wife of the former was furiously ungracious, while Mrs. Lowenstein was quite the contrary. The following morning Lowenstein started for New-York to take the train for Philadelphia to visit his father. He saw Weston standing in his shop door, and that was the last time he ever saw him. Unknown to his wife he had money in the bank at Philadelphia, and his departure was entirely without her knowledge. Missing the morning train he did not get off until the afternoon. He drew his money and returned home the next day. His wife was very angry because he went away without letting her know, but the disagreement did not last long. Some days afterward he bought a barber-shop in New-York City and paid $350 down, the price being $600. He informed his wife that he had made the purchase entirely on time, still concealing from her the fact of his possession of the money. He conducted the shop two or three days to find that it did not pay expenses, and the wife importuned him to give it up and go back to journeyman's work. He tried to sell back the shop to the original proprietor, but could not. Then he arranged that the former owner should conduct it for him awhile, and determined to go West in search of work, intending to send for his wife as soon as he was permanently located. He concluded to try Canada, and proceeded to St. Catharine's, where he arrived last week Thursday and immediately obtained employment. On the Monday following he was arrested.

THE NEW-ENGLAND FAIR.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The entries for the races at the New-England Fair were to have closed last night, but it has been decided to keep the books open longer on account of the postponement of the Springfield races. Entries thus far are very fair, though it is hoped that several of the first-class horses will be represented after the close of the Fall meetings at Springfield and Beacon Park. Thus far there have been entered for exhibition at the fair, 121 horses, 329 cattle, and 160 sheep. The exhibition of agricultural implements will be the largest ever seen at a fair in New-England.

A SCANDALOUS COMPLAINT.

On Friday evening three girls got on a Greenpoint car, and not having money to pay their fare a gentleman on the car proffered the money, which was accepted. After leaving the car at Hunter's Point the girls accosted a policeman and gave the gentleman in custody, and going to the station-house made a charge against him of insulting them. Yesterday morning, when the case was called before Judge Parcells, no complainant appeared. An officer was dispatched for the girls, and it was found that they did not live and were not known at the address they had given. The accused was discharged.

WHERE THE BLAME LIES.

THE ELEVENTH STREET TRAGEDY.

OPINIONS OF PRACTICAL MEN ON THE DISASTER—CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS—A COMPLETE LIST OF THE KILLED.

After the confusion consequent on such a terrible calamity as the accident at No. 321 West Eleventh street, on Friday, by which eight poor men lost their lives, there came to the people of the City the sober reflection and the stern reality that by the most reckless and criminal neglect eight human lives had been ruthlessly sacrificed. To say that a general feeling of regret and sorrow, mingled with a hope that justice would be done to the families of the unfortunate men so horribly killed, pervaded the working classes of the City, but feebly expresses the thought of the artisan class. So palpable the criminal carelessness which caused the calamity and so easily avoided was it if proper precautions had been taken, that no amount of reasoning could convince carpenters and other tradesmen employed in the construction of such buildings, that no criminal carelessness existed either on the part of the builder or the foreman. One man, James Clancy, well known among the brick-layers of this City and State, was at the scene of the disaster yesterday, and after surveying and inspecting the shattered walls of the building said to a TIMES reporter, "You see how little our lives are protected. Eighteen feet of rotten wall and nothing to brace it up." Mr. Clancy showed the TIMES reporter where the rain had washed down between the wall of No. 323 West Eleventh street and the west wall of the fallen building, rotting the mortar, and making soft the already decayed bricks. His acute eye in the space of wall which first fell, traced three different streams of rain-water, which had evidently spread out over the whole surface, and weakened the wall. "You see," said Mr. Clancy, reflectively, "three days' constant rain rolling over an old wall like that, warped it all out of its level, and it overbalanced into the building, so that when the wind struck it at the time of the accident, it fell down on the beams below, and they were weighted with bricks, and the shock took down the other side wall, and the front wall too, and that's just the way it happened."

A TIMES reporter, in conversation with Mr. Henry Wylie, of Court street, Brooklyn, one of the most scientific builders in the State, asked Mr. Wylie's opinion regarding the cause of the calamity. Mr. Wylie's first answer was laconic and emphatic. He said: "It was —— —— carelessness." On the reporter asking for a further explanation, Mr. Wylie said: "Your own eyes can tell you what the trouble was. Here was an old wall standing without props for several days during a constant wash of rain. It was bound to fall." Mr. Wylie further said that every builder, not only according to the law, but in compliance with the custom of the profession, was bound to see that all exposed walls were braced up and properly supported. In addition to the opinions of these gentlemen THE TIMES reporter called on Mr. George C. Clarke, the architect, and requested him to make an inspection of the building. Mr. Clarke readily complied, and, with THE TIMES reporter, made a thorough examination of the ruins, and the buildings on either side. Mr. Clarke carefully examined the wall of No. 323 West Eleventh street, between which and the west wall of the fallen building a space of two inches intervened. Mr. Clarke showed the reporter one spot where a brick had parted and left one-half imbedded in mortar paste, so rotten and softened was the brick by the rain. "This is a convincing proof," said Mr. Clarke, rubbing his finger over the roughened surface of the broken brick, "That the rain so softened the wall that it could not possibly stand without support in the shape of brace-beams. Once let a wall be weakened, and the slightest overweight or impetus will cause it to fall. The reason is plain. Balance a stick on one end, and if you blow against it it falls. A wall is balanced fully as delicately, and if once the centre of gravity is disturbed the greater weight in proportion causes it to fall sooner. The carelessness of the builder or foreman in not bracing up this wall was terrible. From the examination I have made I consider that the wall must have bulged at least three inches from its correct perpendicular line before the final impetus came and it fell."

Such statements strike direct at the cause of the calamity. If the blame does not rest with the builder, it rests with Inspector Purdy, of the Department of Buildings, whose duty it was to make a careful inspection of the building as the work progressed. He did not do so; if he had the accident would not have occurred. No one used to examining buildings could have failed to see the condition of the western wall, weakened by the rain and unprotected by any support. Recurring to previous accidents of the same description, the fall of Hall's piano factory in West Thirty-sixth street, the fall of the stables in Hubert street not six months ago, and the falling in of Hecker's flour mills in Cherry street, all can be traced to one primary cause—rotten and unprotected walls, and overweighted beams. The inspection made by the Department of Buildings is, as far as the statement of practical builders and artisans can be trusted, wholly worthless, for the reason that so long a space may intervene between each inspection as to preclude the discovery of any insecurity that may be developed in the building inspected. As the President of the Bricklayers' Union declared in the Workingmen's Union last Winter, "The law designed to protect our lives does not guard against their being taken away." Over 3,000 artisans have been killed in this City alone by similar accidents during the last ten years. The startling tragedy of Friday adds eight more to the list of dead. Yesterday all the bodies were identified. The following is a full list of the dead, giving their residences and the nature of their wounds. Out of the eight, Francis Donnelly's body alone remains in the Morgue:

John Foster, seventeen years old, born in this City, resided with his father, at No. 443 West Thirteenth street; fracture of skull and ribs.

Martin Fahey, twenty-five years old, born in Ireland, unmarried, a laborer, resided at No. 4 Horatio street; compound fracture of skull.

Jeremiah Driscoll, thirty-five years old, born in Ireland, married, three children, resided at No. 125 Jackson square; compound fracture of skull.

Jacob Ruyder, forty years old, born in Germany, a carpenter, resided at Sixty-fourth street and Tenth avenue; compound fracture of skull.

Francis Donnelly, thirty-five years old, Irish, laborer, married, lived at West Fifty-fourth street; fracture of skull.

Michael Mullin, laborer, Irish, forty years old, residence unknown; crushed to death; body at Morgue.

Jeremiah Cronan, thirty-five years old, Irish laborer, resided with wife at No. 127 Mulberry street; fracture of skull and left tibia and fibula.

Michael McFee, forty-years old, Irish laborer, lived with wife and five children at No. 577 Greenwich street.

Of the wounded in Bellevue Hospital, but one, Michael Gaffity, is in a dangerous condition, and his chances of recovery are greatly in his favor.

Coroner Herrman was yesterday informed that it was supposed that a boy named Patrick Donohue, twelve years old, residing with his grandmother in a tenement-house at the corner of Twelfth street and Eighth avenue, was supposed to have been buried in the ruins, as he had been seen playing there on Friday morning, and has not returned to his home. Coroner Herrman directed Capt. Washburne to employ laborers to search the ruins, although it is almost certain that the boy was not killed by the fall of the building. Coroner Herrman also requested Capt. Washburne to inquire into the circumstances of the families of the men killed, so as to direct public attention to some measure for their relief. The inquest in the case will be held on Monday, Sept. 1, and a number of prominent builders will be examined in reference to the affair.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

On Friday night Roundsman John Morris, of the Twenty-second Precinct, while on his way home clad in citizen's dress, was assaulted in West Forty-fourth street by two intoxicated ruffians named Michael Martin and Dennis Cutting. The officer, who was totally unarmed, was repeatedly felled to the ground, and while lying on the sidewalk Martin fired one shot from his revolver at him, but the would-be murderer's aim was so unsteady that the ball did not take effect. Then followed a fearful struggle for the possession of the weapon. Morris succeeded in getting the barrel in his grasp and pulled his assailants to the ground. He eventually obtained complete possession of the revolver, and by a powerful blow with the butt knocked Martin unconscious. He then severely chastised Cutting, after which he took both to the station-house in a badly used-up condition. The prisoners were yesterday arraigned before Justice McQuade at the Yorkville Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail each.

FIRE IN MAIDEN LANE.

At 5 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the roof of the five-story brick building Nos. 132 and 134 Maiden lane. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained, but it is supposed to have been caused by a defective and over-heated flue in an adjoining building. The flames spread with great rapidity, and before the firemen, who were promptly on the spot, could extinguish the fire, the upper floors of the building were burned out. The fifth floor was unoccupied. The second, third, and fourth floors were occupied by Francisco Llado, dealer in corks, whose loss on stock is estimated at $5,000. The rest of the occupants sustain slight losses by water. The building is owned by S. Cockroft, and is damaged to the extent of $4,000. During the fire, John McNamara, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, was severely injured by a barrel falling upon him. He was cared for at Park Hospital.

THE ITALIAN SLAVES.

CONTINUATION OF THE EXAMINATION OF VINCENZO MOTTO—TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

The examination of Vincenzo Motto was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn, in the United States District Court-house. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Ausbacher for the defense, who made a motion to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction. He supported his motion with an argument to the effect that the act under which the proceedings had been brought did not contemplate persons of foreign birth, but only citizens of the United States.

Assistant District Attorney A. H. Purdy replied; He stated that if the position of the opposing counsel was supported it would be possible to bring a cargo of negroes to this country and hold them in bondage, simply because they were not citizens of the United States.

Mr. Purdy contended that the law fully covered the case of Motto, as it was shown that he had deprived certain persons of the rights guaranteed by the United States and the State of New-York. Of course the law did not contemplate the present custom, which holds within its grasp thousands of children, but that it covered the principle at stake, there could be no doubt.

In reply, Mr. Ausbacher referred to the second section of the act, and the use made there of the word "inhabitant," which he did not think contemplated persons of foreign birth.

Commissioner Osborn reserved his decision on this point, and advised counsel to proceed with the testimony.

The first witness called was Vincenzo Pascienciello, who stated that he had been in this country about three years, and that he came from Caldiero, in Bosilicata, in Italy. Some ten or twelve of his countrymen were in the same steamer, but no relative came with him. He had one child with him, and pointed to the boy Joseph as the one. The witness next produced a paper purporting to be a passport, but though it was examined it was not admitted in evidence. He next declared that Joseph was his son, and that he had lived with him for some time in this country before he ran away. He did not remember where he had lived, nor did he remember where he was living at present. By trade he was a rag-picker, and he could neither read nor write. Mr. Lewis cross-examined the witness but failed to elicit anything like a connected story, as the witness contradicted himself at every step.

He said that after arriving here he kept Joseph with him constantly, and did not know why he ran away. He had come to the Court-room because he had been told his son was there, but he did not remember who told him so. It came out afterward that another Italian named Pietro had told him that Joseph was in Court, but witness did not remember when or where he had told him. On Thursday last he remembered having stood at the window of a palace, and had seen Joseph pass, but he did not remember where the palace was or how far it was from the Court-room. The witness was asked repeatedly if he could produce any one whom he had known when his son lived with him, but the only answer that could be obtained was that "he knew them if he could find them."

The boy Joseph was next put upon the stand again, and upon being questioned by Mr. Lewis and the counsel for the defense, said that he did not know the man who called himself his father, and that he had never seen him in his life before but once, when he came to the room where he lived with Vincenzo Motto.

The next witness for the defense was Raphaello Ascetto, who claimed to be the brother of Vincenzo Motto, whose name, he said, was Carlo Ascetto. He said they were both born in the village of Marsico Vetere, and had come to this country together about four years ago. Since that time witness had never returned to Italy, although his brother had, about one year ago, returning but four days previous to his arrest. Witness knew Joseph well, and had taught him to play the violin, but he had never seen the boy in the company of Motto.

Upon the cross-examination by Mr. Lewis, the witness said he was by profession a musician, and that he had known the father of Joseph for about three years in this country. After a number of questions relative to the length of time he had known Joseph or his father, the witness stated that he had never taught Joseph to play the violin, although he had seen him fifteen or sixteen times.

From this point the testimony was so contradictory that nothing could be made of it, and, after numberless questions that received no satisfactory answers, the examination was postponed until Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

A PECULIAR DOG.

Not a hundred miles from this city, says a Kingston paper, lived a family who owned a dog. This dog's name was "Colonel." He was, however, less military than theological in his tastes. In respect of the latter subject he made extensive researches. When a neighboring church-bell rang the people to the house of prayer Colonel would howl in unison with it. On one or two occasions he visited the sacred edifice itself, and after listening to the sermon for a while he emitted a short yelp of disapprobation, drooped his expressive tail and went home in a fit of deep dejection. We should have mentioned that Colonel was of the Newfoundland breed and his immense size, combined with his glossy blackness, imparted great solemnity to his appearance and manner. One day the family were absent, and "Colonel" was unintentionally locked in the house. He recognized his opportunity, and walking into the parlor he removed the big Bible from the table and began a studious perusal of that holy volume. Fearing lest he should read the same part more than once, he carefully tore out the leaves as he passed over them and arranged them in a heap on the floor. When the unsuspecting family returned they walked into the parlor, and then saw the canine commentator engaged in his labor of love. He had dipped into Exodus, but nothing more. The Old Testament wasn't to his taste. But he had been fascinated with the epistile of St. Paul. The letter to the Romans "Colonel" had swallowed entire, thereby surpassing most other theologians, who never could get it down. The Gospel by St. John he had also devoured. He liked its loving flavor. The Revelation was too tough for him. He had disposed of two chapters, but had stuck on the beast with seven heads and the horns. When his admiring proprietor gently led him out of doors a piece of scripture hung to his eye teeth on which was printed the admonition, "Beware of dogs." Such a gorge of Gospel could have but one result on a dog: "Colonel" is dead now.

A PLUCKY DRIVER.

The Central City (Col.) *Register* gives an account of the upsetting of a stage-coach, which occurred near Georgetown, on the 16th inst. The coach, containing ten or twelve passengers, and drawn by six horses, with Hi. Washburne as driver, left Georgetown at the usual hour. Two or three of the passengers were seated on top. Among those seated inside were two or three ladies and one or two children. When about a mile and a half from town, rolling along at a moderate speed over an even roadway, the hind axle of the coach snapped into a few inches from the wheel, capsizing the top and rolling the passengers into a heap by the roadside. The running-gear, as soon as freed from the body, parted in the middle, and the horses dashed ahead, dragging the fore wheel and the driver at a terrific pace over the roadway. But he did not loosen his grip, or abate his pulling a whit, until the six horses had settled into a stand-still. When the passengers, several of whom were slightly bruised, reached the horses, they found Washburne, with the six ribbons in his fingers, vainly endeavoring to rise. His right leg, between the ankle and the knee, had been smashed, and the bones were protruding through the skin. The passengers, with commendable presence of mind, inclosed the fracture in splints, improvised from boards, and wrapped the leg in handkerchiefs, and carried the wounded man back to Georgetown.

SHADE-TREES A PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

An Oregon paper draws attention to the fact that the shade-trees planted around several blocks of buildings in Portland, preserved them from destruction during the recent great fire in that city. "It was observed," it remarks, "on the day of the fire what wonderful protection our maple and other trees planted along the streets afford. Many buildings, among them the First Congregational Church, were saved by the thick faliage of the trees in front of them. Were trees planted along our business thoroughfares, they would afford such a cover that a building would not easily kindle from a burning structure on the opposite side of the street. Fire thus could be prevented from spreading. The trees are a cheap insurance, and worth as much for health and comfort as for defense against fire."

A NIGGER-SHOOTER.

The local small boy of New-Orleans has invented a new and altogether peculiar toy, which, from the use to which it is devoted, is called a "nigger-shooter." It appears to be a sort of catapult, from which bullets are projected with an unpleasant degree of penetrative force. Its origin is not known, but, remarks a local paper, "it will be quite pertinent to remark that they are at present not only vigorously but freely and promiscuously used by the youth of New-Orleans to the recording of almost daily accident." One of the "accidents" resulted in knocking a drayman, presumably a "nigger," off his vehicle, the ball striking with such force as to penetrate his clothing and inflict a slight flesh wound. The attention of the police is very properly directed to the danger.

ENGLISH AMERICANISMS.

"An American," writing to the *Spectator*, says that the word "Britisher" was never made use of by an American unless derived from English sources. There are, the writer says, certain English novelists who, knowing nothing whatever about us, create ideal Americans of a stamp such as never existed even among the roughest backwoodsmen. These characters talk of "Britishers," but no Englishman on this side the Atlantic ever heard the word used by any but his own countrymen. It is purely an English Americanism. It was probably first used by some novelist, and struck the public fancy, and has been in vogue ever since—in England. I have heard the word used here, but only, as I have said, by those who had it suggested by English books or newspapers. Heaven knows, we have enough peculiarities of manners and language, without having slang phrases made for us. We of New-York "guess," and in the South they "reckon." We "go right off," meaning "to go immediately." The vulgar American "darns" everything and everybody; and although I never heard it, I am told that the abandoned Massachusetts Yankee sometimes "calculates," as they are made to do in English novels. In Maryland and further south everything is "mighty nice," but is that worse than "awfully jolly?" Another essentially English Americanism is to speak of "the States." I have noticed Americans using this phrase after having been in England, but never before. They say the "United States" and "America," but "the States" never. I use the present opportunity of correcting these false impressions, not because your use of the word "Britisher" particularly offended my patriotism, but because I have long wished to protest against the way in which our national peculiarities have been exaggerated, and in many cases maliciously misrepresented, by such writers as Mr. Dickens and a host of others. When people derive their ideas of a country from such unfair accounts, it is not surprising that these ideas are somewhat vague and inaccurate. Some of their impressions are indeed remarkable. A relation of mine traveling last Summer heard it confidently asserted that "all American women smoke and chew tobacco." Another, some years ago, while sitting at the dinner-table of an English gentleman, overheard a lady remark to her neighbor, "There is an American, and he behaves very well!" This well-informed Englishwoman probably was surprised not to see the "novel" American who has lanky jaws, a beard like a goat, and who eats his dinner with his bowie-knife. She may have belonged to the class that imagine the streets of New-York infested with Indians in war-paint and feathers; or perhaps she was like that French lady, the sister of a well-known novelist, who remarked incidentally to a friend of mine—who, by the way, was as blonde as any Englishwomen—"You see I have black blood in my veins like all you Americans."

MANNERS OF INDIA.

Writing from Calcutta on Aug. 12, the correspondent of the London *Times* says: "I was premature in announcing last week that the Juggernauth Car festival had passed off without a serious accident. Next day the death of six—now increased to eight—women at a place called Gooptipara was reported. This justifies the orders of the Lieutenant Governor, who left it to each magistrate to decide whether a car was dangerous. In this case the priests had been warned to repair them, and to take their pinnacles down; but, as there are ten large, or deadly, and 150 smaller cars in the one district of Hooghly, the authorities cannot watch each. Last year it was Hurripal, the year before it was Serampore, and now it is the new case of Gooptipara. The people care about the fair and the shows, but not, generally, about the dragging of the car, which they shirk, unless tenants on the temple lands. The priests only are interested in their gains, and the stopping of the dangerous cars, as proposed by the Bengal Government, would not be resented by any but them. In the heart of these cars is a famous shrine, that of Tarkeshur, or Shir, in his character of Esculapius. For two months of the year the place is thronged by orthodox Hindoos, from all parts, who have made vows in sickness, and by barren wives. The Mohunt, or cellbate Cardinal of the place—not necessarily a priest—has a known income of £4,000 a year from land, and of twice that sum from offerings. The late holder of the office was a debauchee of thirty-six, whom the worshipers could not remove. He was the terror of all the virtuous families in the country round; but, nevertheless, they worshiped at his shrine and paid him. At last the law has got a hold of him, and he has fled to French protection at Chandernagore, leaving his rich revenues. He had purchased from her parents a young married woman. When the husband, who lived six days out of seven in Calcutta, heard of his shame, he attempted to take away his wife from her father's house. The numerous retainers of the Mohunt threatened him, and in despair he killed his wife and fled to the police, to whom he made a confession which, in the original Bengalee, is deeply affecting. He has, of course, been committed for trial, and will doubtless receive but a slight punishment after such provocation. But the Mohunt has fled to escape trial for adultery, which is a penal offense in the man in India. The Magistrate has put a deputy collector in charge of the property of the temple, and has called on the Maharajah of Burdwan to nominate another Mohunt whom a chapter of Mohunts will duly recognize. I mention this case, both because of the interest it has excited in native society, and as illustrating vast wealth in the hands of the priests, and squandered by them at their will, or used for infamous ends. In 1863, Government severed its connection with all such trusts, and left them to committees of the devotees. Were Hooghly polled to-morrow, the people would, I doubt not, secularize a portion of the £120,000 annually absorbed by the Mohunt of Tarkeshur, to relieve them from local taxation, for primary schools, and for roads. As adultery is not an offense under the Extradition Treaty, the Mohunt in this case will flourish in the French town, a few miles from the scene of his immoralities."

BAZAINE'S TRIAL.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes: "Nothing is yet decided as to the locality at Compiègne in which Marshal Bazaine's trial will take place. The long room, called the Galerie des Fêtes, or Galerie des Colonnes, was thought of, but the Duc d'Aumale has satisfied himself by inspection that it would not do. There are 350 witnesses; at least 100 places will be required for the press, French and foreign, and a very small proportion of the general public would so crowd the room, the acoustic conditions of which are bad, that even the Court and counsels, let alone reporters, would hear imperfectly. It does seem curious, but so it is, that Compiègne should have been definitively fixed upon for the trial without its having been first ascertained that it afforded a convenient hall for the purpose. Probably the leading idea was to consult the convenience of the Duc d'Aumale, whose country house at Chantilly is within a short drive. It is probable that Marshal Bazaine will be tried in a theatre. The old theatre at Compiègne would be far too small, but there is a new one, planned by Napoleon III., never used, and not yet quite finished, which might be made to answer the purpose very well by an outlay of from £1,500 to £2,000. The Duke inclines to recommend this theatre, and will use his influence, of the success of which, with the present Ministers, I do not doubt, to obtain the necessary credit. It will not be easy to get lodgings at Compiègne, which is a very little town, when the trial commences, and, indeed, it is not easy now. The few hotel-keepers not knowing yet what to ask, refuse to let rooms, and say to applicants, 'Take lodgings, and come here to eat.' But lodgings are not plentiful, more especially as the garrison has just been considerably augmented."

SINGULAR ELECTRICAL EFFECT.

During a recent storm at Whiteville, Va., the lightning struck the telegraph wires near the railroad depot in that place and traversed a thousand yards of them in a flame of fire. I was in a position, writes a spectator, to observe about one thousand yards of the wire, from right to left, when a flash to the left was instantly succeeded by a prolonged smacking noise, like the fusillade of a thousand fire-crackers. This was instantly followed by a like sound to the right, when the whole wound up with the usual explosion again to the left. Evidently the fluid had attacked the wires, which was found true upon examination. About every third post was rifted and scarred from the upper wire-arms to the earth, while the wires remain wholly intact in their insulators.

XXXX Century Whiskey, at the Vienna Exposition, received the First Diploma of Merit over all competitors, being the only one which was thus honored out of five well-known brands which were on exhibition. For sale by druggists and first-class dealers everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

Stings of Insects
Are instantaneously relieved by a few applications of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

Only $3 for the very best "ELASTIC TRUSS" ever invented at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably night and day till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Electricity—The Great Disease Destroyer and health preserver—applied by DR. CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West 14th st.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch office.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world; only true, safe, and perfect hair dye; no disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

MARRIED.

HIGGINS—RADFORD.—On Thursday, 21st inst., by Rev. Father D'Aubresse, at the residence of the bride's parents, CHARLES H. HIGGINS, of Norwalk, Conn., to LOUISE S., daughter of N. H. Radford, of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly at Annapolis, Md., on Friday, Aug. 22, Mrs. LOUISE ANDERSON, wife of Dr. W. O. Anderson, of Stapleton, Staten Island.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday afternoon, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, at her late residence.

BARKER.—On Saturday, Aug. 23, after a short illness, OSCAR WILTON, second son of John J. and Emma J. Barker, aged 2 years, 1 month, and 23 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 96 Ross st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Aug. 26, at 2 P. M.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Aug. 23, FRANCIS BROWN, of the firm of F. Brown & Marsters, formerly of Hartford, Conn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FORSTER.—At Riverdale Park, on Saturday morning, CONSTANCE EDITH, only daughter of George H. and Constance Atherton Forster.

Burial service Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her parents. Train leaves Thirtieth Street Depot at 1 o'clock.

FOWLER.—At the residence of Prof. George W. Smith, Port Chester, JOSEPH G. FOWLER, in the 48th year of his age.

Funeral at St. Peter's Church on Monday, Aug. 25, at 10:30 A. M.

☞ Minnesota papers please copy.

HIGGINS.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 23, D. G. HIGGINS, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 249, Lodge of Antiquity, No. 11, Concord Lodge, No. 50, F. and A. M., and the Aldon Association are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 81 Jane st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown, Tuesday morning, on the 10:45 train from the Grand Central Depot.

HYATT.—On Friday, 22d inst., at Sing Sing, N. Y., NATHANIEL HYATT, aged 93 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his son, [illegible] Hyatt, Sing Sing, Sunday, at 9 o'clock A. M., and at Friends' Meeting-house, Chappaqua, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MARSH.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 23, 1873, MARY, widow of the late James Marsh, in the 63d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 31 5th av., on Tuesday, Aug. 26, at 1 P. M.

ROOSEVELT.—On Saturday, Aug. 23, ELIZA ROOSEVELT, daughter of Oliver Roosevelt, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Presbyterian Home, 73d st., near Madison av., Monday at 11 A. M.

STEERS.—Suddenly, Aug. 21, GEORGE STEERS, in the 39th year of his age, son of James R. Steers, Esq.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 94 2d av., on Sunday, the 24th, at 1 P. M.

WELLER.—On board steamer Algeria, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, ALFRED T. WELLER, in the 42d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 43 East 20th st., to-day, (Sunday,) at 2 P. M.

WILLIAMSON.—On Friday, Aug. 22, suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, JAMES G. WILLIAMSON, aged 59 years.

Funeral will take place Monday, Aug. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 124 Carroll st., Brooklyn. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av. [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL, (39TH ST. and 7th av.)—Very Rev. George F. Seymour, S. T. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary, will preach a special sermon in this chapel at 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE.—THIS CONgregation will worship in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on SUNDAY. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. MR. [illegible], Pastor of the John-street M. E. Church, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. GEO. W. COLLO[illegible] at 7:45 P. M.; camp-meeting prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 9 and 2 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. All made welcome.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D ST., CORNER 4TH av.—After the Service of Song, Judge [illegible] Lowe, of Dayton, Ohio, will speak to young men this evening at 8 o'clock. Young men's prayer-meetings Thursday and Saturday evenings. Daily union prayer-meetings at 4 o'clock P. M., in the parlor.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK st., near Grand.—Rev. Chas. E. Harris, Pastor, will preach Sunday, Aug. 24, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—This Church will be open for Divine service on the Lord's Day, during the Summer, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Until the return of the Pastor, on the 1st September, Rev. Edward Hawes, of Philadelphia, will preach at each service.

CHARLES STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH EXCURSION.—THURSDAY, Aug. 28, 1873, to Oriental Grove, eighteen miles up the East River; all may have a pleasant sail and a good time; there will be music for the enjoyment of all; the barge and boat will leave foot of 24th st., North River, at 8 o'clock; foot of Christopher st. at 8:30, and foot of 33d st., East River, at 9 o'clock A. M. Tickets 50 cents.

CHURCH OF MOUNT ZION, UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—Bishop Snow will preach Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The True Church to Rule the Nations with a Rod of Iron." Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th-st., Rev. W. T. SABINE, Rector.—SUNDAY services throughout the Summer, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50TH st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. [illegible] Tracy, Rector.—Sunday services, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday School, 9½.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-ST. AND Park-av.—Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:45. EVENING, by Rev. MR. WESTOVER; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; prayer-meeting, 7:15 P. M., also WEDNESDAY EVENING. Strangers cordially invited.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 7th av.—C. M. Lockwood, the popular young preacher, will preach morning and evening. Subject, morning, "Thou shalt speak my words;" evening, "Shadows."

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free; the public welcome.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th st., near Lexington av.—Services on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; preaching by Rev. John Miller, of Princeton, N. J. The usual services will be held in this Church during August.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. Mr. Stephens at 10:30 A. M.; evening by the Pastor, Rev. N. Y. Cheney, at 7:45. Seats free; all are invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington av. and 35th st., Rev. Dr. Duffie, Rector.—This Church will be open for Divine service every Sunday; morning at 10:30; afternoon at 4; Rev. W. Kirkus, M. A., will preach.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
Will preach in the Tabernacle Baptist Church,
2d av. and 10th st.,
Next Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Subject for evening sermon:
"SOME HINTS FOR DOUBTERS."

REV. MR. KENDRICK, PASTOR FIRST Methodist Church, Grand st., near 5th, Williamsburg, will preach Sabbath morning, 10:30. Subject—"A Model Husband." Evening, 7:30 o'clock. Theme—"A Submissive Wife." Strangers welcome. Seats free.

REV. J. D. FULTON WILL PREACH IN MADISON Avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison av. and 31st st., on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Subject for evening—"Bismarck and the Pope, or the Spiritual Conflict in Europe."

REV. DAVID B. JUTTEN, PASTOR SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, west 16th st., (near 8th av.,) will preach on Sunday morning and evening, 7:45. All are made welcome. Polite attendance to seat visitors.

REV. S. A. DYKE, A GRADUATE OF Spurgeon's College, England, will preach (D. V.) at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in the Baptist Church, 17th st., three doors west of 6th av. Seats free.

REV. I. M. ATWOOD.—FIFTH UNIVERSALIST Society, Plimpton Hall, corner 9th and Stuyvesant sts., on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

SEVENTH AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 12th and 13th sts., [illegible] Sabbath, Aug. 24. Rev. S. H. Graham, [illegible] preach morning and afternoon, at 10:30 [illegible] o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2:15. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER OF 2D AV. and 10th st., will be open for divine service on Sunday next, Aug. 31. The Rector, Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., will preach at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. W. H. Boole, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORner 22d st.—Preaching Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Pastor, Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D.

THE SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Congregation (formerly of West 11th st.,) will hold their regular services in Continental Hall, corner 8th av. and 34th st. Services 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Preaching to-morrow by Rev. D. McAllister.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Young people's union prayer-meeting every SUNDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock, during the month of August. Strangers and neighbors cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. Geo. C. Lucas will preach Sabbath morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:45. Strangers cordially invited.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Thirty-second Regiment will assemble in full uniform at the armory, on next Wednesday evening, for parade and target practice. The commandants of companies are reminded of the necessity of exacting a stricter account of the absence of members, and they must not permit recruits to parade with their companies before they are ordered to report for duty with them.

The following changes in this command are announced: 1. Appointed: Drummer John H. Patterson, of Company C, to be Drum Major, vice Clark, returned to ranks, July 1, 1873. 2. Promoted: Peter Stein, to be Sergeant Company C, vice Hellriegel, reduced to ranks, April 5, 1873; Henry Dehringer, to be Corporal Company C, vice Schaefer, returned to ranks, April 9, 1873. 3. Discharged honorably—Sergt. George Nehlsen, Company C, for expiration of term of enlistment, and Frank Weichner, Company C, on surgeon's certificate of disability. 4. Reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty—First Sergt. Louis Diener, Company F; returned, on his own application, Sergt. Geo. M. Dill, Company B.

The following-named recruits will report to their company commandants for duty, who will place their names on their company roll: Chas. Weil, Company H; Edmund Fink, Company A; John Stöhlin, Adam Krey, Jacob Auer, J. Kaiser, H. Schaepfl, Jacob Seibert, Jacob Altenheiner, and Wm. Kern, of Company B; Anton Mair, Company H; A. Kaesemann, Company H; Henry Mayer, Company E.

The Forty-seventh will meet at the armory on Monday, Sept. 8, for the purpose of receiving and escorting the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and the Howitzer Battery of the Eleventh Brigade. The regiment will assemble on to-morrow evening, in citizen's dress for the transaction of important regimental business. The following changes are announced: Appointment—Silas B. Treat, to be Adjutant, vice Henry Hasler, resigned. Elections—Lewis R. Stegeman, to be Major, vice A. C. Bush, resigned; John D. Brownell, Captain of E Company, vice E. L. Bonny, resigned; Charles B. Griffith, Captain of C Company, vice R. M. Simons, resigned; George Conover, Captain of D Company, vice W. H. King, elected Major Sixth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; George H. Streat, First Lieutenant of C Company, vice Thomas Young resigned; W. H. Brownell, Second Lieutenant of E Company, vice John D. Brownell, promoted; George T. Kepler, Second Lieutenant of C Company, vice James G. Kent, resigned. Discharged—Geo. Palmer, I Company, expiration term of service; Christopher Childs, I Company, expiration term of service; J. H. Brainerd, First Sergeant of D Company, expiration term of service.

The committee appointed by Company E of the Twenty-second Regiment to arrange for an excursion have reported in favor of a trip to Long Branch and Pleasure Bay, on next Friday.

Capt. George Giehl, Chief Clerk in Commissioner Wells' office, is spoken of by a number of officers of the Thirty-second, as Major, *vice* Fred. J. Karcher, resigned. Capt. Giehl was formerly in command of a company in this regiment, and during the war was a Lieutenant in the field.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment will assemble in full uniform for parade and rifle practice at Kings County Armory, on to-morrow, at 7 A. M. The battalion line will be formed at 7:30 A. M., and commandants of companies are enjoined to make return of the absentees. The following changes are announced in this command: Commissions—George Keck, to be Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, (Captain,) Oct. 3, 1872, vice Philip F. Kraushaar, resigned. Resignations.—The following resignations of officers in this battalion have been accepted by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief: First Lieut. Louis F. Meyerriecks, H Company; Second Lieut. George Hasslinger, A Company. Discharged—Sergt. Frederick Biedermann, G Company, expiration of term of service; Corporal Frederick Scharmann, A Company, expiration of term of service; private Conrad Kropf, A Company, expiration of term of service; private John Supper, C Company, expiration of term of service; private Hermann Hoffmann; C Company, expiration of term of service; private Christoph Kling, C Company, expiration of term of service; private John Roeser, C Company, expiration of term of service; private Philip Wolfert, C Company, expiration of term of service; private George Heuss, G Company, expiration of term of service.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held on last Tuesday in relation to the preparations for the Fall match and the prizes, &c. It was decided to hold the first match of the Association at Creedmoor, Long Island, Oct. 8, and the following days, at which, in addition to the usual prizes, there will be valuable prizes to be competed for by "teams" from the various regiments, among which are the following:

1. The "State Prize" of $500 to be awarded to that regiment of the National Guard of New-York whose "team" of twelve shall make the best score, the best shot in each team receiving also a gold-mounted rifle, presented by Remington & Co., valued at $75.

2. A "Gatling gun," valued at $1,500, presented by Dr. Gatling, open to "teams" from all Militia organizations in New-York State.

3. A "silver trophy," valued at $700, designed by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and presented by Col. W. C. Church on behalf of the *Army and Navy Journal*, open to "teams" from all regularly-organized military organizations in the United States, including the regular forces.

4. The "First Division prize," $100, presented by the State, and a prize of the same value presented by Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, open to "teams," from the First Division N. G. S. N. Y.

5. The "Second Division prize," valued at $100, presented by the State, and a prize of the same value presented by Major Gen. John B. Woodward, open to "teams" from the Second Division N. G. S. N. Y.

6. The "Jersey Challenge Cup," a silver trophy, valued at $100, presented by Hon. Nathaniel Niles, of New-Jersey, to be competed for by "teams" from the National Guard of that State.

Second Lieut. Charles Rost, of Battery B, First Division, who was court-martialed and cashiered on a charge of drunkenness, appealed from the decision to the Commander-in-Chief. Judge Advocate Gen. J. H. Wood, in giving his opinion, said:

"From the proceedings, findings, and sentence he appeals to the Commander-in-Chief, alleging ten specific and one general ground of appeal. I have carefully examined the record of the Court, and from such examination I am led to the conclusion that the several alleged grounds of appeal, with one exception, are frivolous, and that none of them present sufficient reason for disturbing the findings and sentence of the Court. The exception referred to is the sixth ground of appeal, in which the accused claimed the right to give testimony in his own behalf.

Testimony for the prosecution was admitted as to the understanding and recollection of the witnesses of the words used, and on such testimony the accused was convicted. Much of the matter constituting the defense was peculiarly within the knowledge of the accused. In the present case the witnesses for the prosecution, six in number, have made out a gross case of drunkenness and a disgraceful breach of discipline and soldiery conduct. The accused is represented by these witnesses as having been so intoxicated that he was unable to sit upright in his saddle; as swaying from side to side, and sometimes falling forward upon his horse's neck; as asking private soldiers to drink with him from a bottle which he produced, an invitation which they accepted, (and some of the parties are among the witnesses,) and also at a public bar; and all this on an occasion of review and parade. His condition is also represented as provoking the laughter and derision not only of spectators, but also of his command. He has called but two witnesses for the defense. By neither of these does he attempt to disprove the charge, or refute the testimony of the prosecution; but by these, his own witnesses, he is shown to be in bad repute among the officers and men of the battery with which he was connected. His written statement, which was read to the court, and which forms part of the record, offers no explanation of his conduct on the occasion referred to, but simply attempts to ridicule the character of the testimony offered, and to weaken it by vague allegations of spite and ill-will toward himself on the part of his Captain and fellow-officers. While I am of the opinion that it was an error in the court to refuse the accused the privilege of testifying in his own behalf, I do not think his case was prejudiced by such refusal, nor that the sentence of the court should be set aside in the present instance for this irregularity.

I am therefore of the opinion that the appeal should be disallowed and the sentence of the court approved."

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

The annual report of the Government Inspector of the reformators and industrial schools of Great Britain is just published. The reformators schools come first under review. In number these remain as they were before, namely, sixty-five; but the inmates, boys and girls, have increased from 5,419 to 5,575. Two years ago the number was 5,433. Mr. Turner, the inspector, considers that the average population of the schools may be looked upon as nearly stationary. Several of the schools are short of their full complement of inmates, and would be still more so were not many of the children detained to almost the full extent of their term. The Roman Catholic children maintain their proportion, being 1,396, or about one-fourth of the whole. The Roman Catholics of Great Britain are about one-twelfth of the general population. It further appears, speaking generally, that the proportion of offenders admitted at a younger age is increasing, as also the proportion admitted without having been previously committed, or having been committed only once before. Such being the case, it is observed that we have a right to expect a higher ratio of reformation than in former years. The numbers "doing well" among those discharged are generally found to be about 75 per cent. of the total. The number actually known to be doing well at the last date seems to be about 72 per cent. of the whole. But there is reason to believe that if the "unknown" could be traced out the ratio of success would be raised. It is a curious circumstance that the highest ratio of good results—namely, 81 per cent.—occurs among the Roman Catholic girls' schools in Scotland, while the lowest ratio of success—namely, 67 per cent.—occurs among the schools for Roman Catholic boys in England. The Protestant schools for girls in Scotland also stand high in regard to the number of discharged scholars doing well, the proportion being seventy-eight per cent. The prison returns for 1872 present favorable indications as to the success of reformatory schools; and such has been the case for several years. The net cost of the reformatory system as applied to the boys averages £19 per head in England, and rather more than £17 in Scotland. In the case of the girls, the average of the net cost is nearly £18 in England, and a few pence less than £13 in Scotland. These figures are arrived at after allowing for profit or loss on the industrial departments in the several schools.

The certified industrial schools have increased from 95 to 100, and the number of children under detention from 10,124 to 10,905. The number actually in the schools was 10,185. The total admissions to industrial schools since their commencement amount to 20,192, and the total discharges 8,694. In the last three years the discharges have been 3,053. Seventy per cent. of the boys are reported as doing well, and nearly seventy-four per cent. of the girls.

THE ASHANTEE CAPITAL.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has received from a correspondent the following account of a visit paid to the Ashantee capital, Cummazee, in the year 1817:

"Cummazee is distant from Cape Coast Castle about 190 miles, but the roads were then, as they are now, almost impassable, and four days were consumed in traversing a forest impervious from the density of its foliage to the light of the sun. On arriving at the city the travelers were astonished at the 'grandeur and decorum which it exhibited.' They found that it contained a population of 200,000 souls, and they were graciously received by the King, whom they found to be a prince 'liberal in his sentiments, dignified in his deportment, and of a generous disposition.' The court was splendid, and when his Majesty appeared in state, he was usually attended by 2,000 persons, and among his numerous attendants the most conspicuous was his cook, who was preceded by a heavy service of plate. The ceremony of introduction took up six hours, viz., from 2 P. M. to 8 P. M. The party was honored with a visit of the Queen-mother and the sisters of the King; they were women of dignified and affable manners, and appeared totally free from that curiosity common to the lower classes of the natives; the easy and elegant manner in which they were ushered in and out by the Captain in waiting might have raised a blush in many a modern European courtier. The following is a sketch of the palace and its decorations: The buildings consist of a variety of oblong courts and regular squares, the former presenting arcades along one side, some of round arches, symmetrically turned, having a skeleton bamboo; the architraves and bases exuberantly adorned with very bold fan and trellis work of Egyptian character; they had a suite of rooms over them, with small windows of wooden lattice of intricate but regular carved work, and some with frames of gold. The squares had a large apartment on each side, open in front, with two supporting pillars, which broke the view and gave it all the appearance of a proscenium of the stage of an old Italian theatre; they were lofty and regular, with cornices of a very bold fan-work in alto relievo. A drop-curtain of curiously plaited cane was suspended in front, and in each was observed very splendid furniture, such as chairs embossed with gold, stools and couches of rich silk, and scattered regalia. The most ornamental part of the palace was that appropriated to the women. Except two open doorways, the fronts of some of these apartments are closed by panels of curious open carving, conveying a striking resemblance at first sight to a florid Gothic screen; one front was entirely closed, and had two curious doors of a low Saxon arch, and strengthened or battened with wood-work carved in high relief and painted red. Some of the doors happened to be open, and the visitors were surprised by obtaining a glimpse of large apartments superbly furnished; but these were always jealously guarded, and during subsequent visits no one was allowed to approach them. The levee of the King was attended with as much ceremony as might be observed in London or Berlin. There was a parade of troops and much bustle of the different dignitaries and their retinues, amid which the Europeans were conducted to a large inner court, where the King, encircled by a varied profusion of insignia of the most sumptuous description, sat at the end of two long files of counselors, caboseers, and captains. They were all seated under their umbrellas of scarlet or yellow cloth, silks, shawls, cotton of every glaring variety, and decorated with carved and golden pelicans, panthers, baboons, crescents, &c., on the top; their shape generally that of a dome. Each chief was supported by the dignitaries of his own province to his right and his left. Many slaves, armed with gold-headed swords and embossed muskets, were in attendance on their chiefs, while many, supplied with gold elephant tails, were employed in keeping off the flies."

GIVING AWAY THE BRIDE.

This is not an uncommon operation, but the *Pall Mall Gazette* notes a remarkable instance of it, and says with regard to the question as to who is the proper person to perform it, that it may at least be confidently affirmed that the lady's present husband is not that person. One Robert Earle, a laborer in Norfolk, made the attempt, and has gone to jail for two months in consequence. It appeared that on the 18th of September last a bridal party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Earle and Mr. Farrow, assembled before the Register at Norwich to solemnize the bigamous union of Mrs. Earle and Mr. Farrow. The marriage ceremony was duly performed, Mr. Earle "giving Mrs. Earle away." What passed at the wedding breakfast will never be known, though no doubt the peculiarity of the circumstances must have afforded both to Mr. Earle and Mr. Farrow opportunities for substituting much novel eloquence for the usual "inexpressive nuptial speech." Mr. Farrow, however, "absconded almost immediately after," and the wife, who was charged with the bigamy and liberated on bail, appears to have gone and joined him. At any rate she did not now appear to her bail, and Mr. Earle, on being asked what he had to say, replied that "he and his wife did not get on very well together, and had a few words, so he gave her away." Mr. Earle's mode of dealing with matrimonial "incompatibility" has the merit of simplicity, and is, moreover, more humane than that often adopted by others of his class. It is better, no doubt, to "give away" a wife with whom one does not agree than to dance upon her in hobnailed boots. But we are not yet quite prepared for such liberty of divorce as Mr. Earle has ventured to anticipate.

CONFERENCE OF SPIRITUALISTS.

A national conference of Spiritualists has just been held at the Islington Assembly Rooms, Liverpool. Among the visitors present at the meetings were Dr. G. B. Clark, Edinburgh; Mr. J. Bowman, Glasgow; Mrs. Butterfield, Darlington; Mr. R. Fitton, Manchester; Mr. W. H. Harrison and Mr. T. Everitt, London; Dr. Hitchman, Liverpool, &c. It was unanimously resolved to form a National Association of Spiritualists, and among the gentlemen invited to take office on the council of the new association were Dr. J. M. Gully, of Malvern; Mr. J. C. Luxmoore, of the Reform Club, London; Mr. Charles Blackburn, of Manchester; Dr. G. B. Clark, of Edinburgh; Mr. Alfred E. Lovell, President of the Dalston Society, London: and many other leading Spiritualists. Mr. George Sexton, M. D., LL. D., delivered a lecture on Spiritualism, in Hope Hall, to a large auditory, reviewing the objections to Spiritualism made by Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Sergeant Cox and others. Several somewhat curious subjects were considered, among others the influence of food and drink upon mediums. The facts stated went to prove that the purer and the more abstemious the life of the medium, both as regards thoughts and diet, the better were the spirits acting upon him, and that, by leading a low and sensual life, a medium was in danger of being possessed by depraved and vicious human agents. It was agreed that spiritual phenomena were not "miracles" in the vulgar sense of the term, but were facts not yet brought under the dominion of known laws, and demanding the closest scientific investigation.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN SPAIN.

The question of international law involved by the action of the English and German naval commanders toward Spanish ships taken by the insurgents is thus treated by some English papers:

The *Post* says that the mode in which the insurgents propose to employ their vessels of war furnished the most complete justification to the Government at Madrid in pronouncing them to be pirates, and to the Captain of the German cruiser in seizing the sloop. It needs no extraordinary acquaintance with international law to know that for vessels of war sailing under no recognized flag, and commissioned by no *de facto* government, to bombard sea board towns is to commit a piratical act which demands the intervention of foreign Powers. It need not be supposed, however, because German or English vessels may find it necessary to do acts of apparent intervention in vindication of German or British interests, that there is any probability of the Powers which they represent interfering in the domestic differences of the Spanish people. The *Telegraph* contends that if the seizure was irregular the business was, at any rate, very neatly managed. If the Reds read Grotius and Puffendorf there is nothing which they may not urge against the extremely unprecedented conduct of England and Germany. We offer them by anticipation, the *Telegraph* says, only one apology, and it is this—that when a set of bloodthirsty fanatics, in the year of grace 1873, go in purloined vessels, bound on a mission to bombard a city which cannot be protected by its own government, Grotius must take his chance and Puffendorf vanish into oblivion if these authorities interfere with the right of honest, neutral Christians to prevent battle, murder, and sudden death. On land the Spaniards must settle their own affairs, but what has been done at Alcoy and Cadiz made the Iberian Reds *hostes humanis generis*—common enemies of every nationality. If they want some fighting they should go after the Carlists, and not bombard innocent people.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

900	Pacific Mail...s3.	42¾	300	West. Un. Tel...c.	89⅞
1100	do........	42⅞	500	do........	89⅞
1300	do........	43	200	do......s10.	89¾
500	do......s3.	43	100	do.......c.	89⅞
1100	do.......c.	43⅛	200	do......s3.	89⅞
100	do........	43	100	do......b3.	90
400	do........	43⅛	200	do......s3.	89⅞
900	do........	43¼	100	do......b3.	89⅞
200	do......s3.	43¼	500	do........	89⅞
100	do......s3.	43⅜	400	do......s3.	89¾
100	do........	43⅜	100	do......b3.	89⅞
200	do.......c.	43¼	100	North-west...s3.	64½
500	do........	43⅜	100	do........	64¾
500	do......s3.	43⅛	200	St. Paul........	51
500	do........	43¼	100	N. Y. C. & Hud......	104⅜
300	do......s3.	43⅛	10	do........	104⅝
300	do........	43⅛	300	do........	104½
300	do......s3.	43	700	do......b3.	104½
100	Rock Island..b3.	109	100	do........	104⅜
100	do........	108⅞	1000	do........	104¼
100	do......s3.	108¾	100	do.......c.	104¼
300	Ohio & Miss......	39½	300	Lake Shore......	93
100	do........	39⅜	100	do.......c.	92⅞
100	do......s3.	39½	10	do......s3.	93
100	do........	39½	400	do........	92⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg........	117½	$75,600 U. S. 5s, '81, Coup.....b. c.	114¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, new.	82	500	Pac. M. S. Co. b. c.	43⅛
500 Conn. 6s........	100	100	do........	43¼
1,000 N.C. F. Act.'66.	17	400	do........	43⅜
2,000 N.Y. C. 6s, '87.	91½	100	do......b3.	43½
4,000 C. Pac. G. bds.	99¾	100	do........	43⅜
6,000 W. Pac. bds...	92½	100	do.......c.	43¼
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, In.	64	100	do........	43⅜
1,000 N. J. So. 1st...	74	1200	do.......c.	43⅜
1,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. b3	90¼	100	do........	43⅜
5,000 Win. & St. P. 1st.	82½	700	do........	43⅜
1,000 O. & M. Con. S. F.	92	700	do........	43½
8 Bank of N. Y.....	133	700	do........	43⅝
10 Park Bank......	148	100	do......s3.	43⅜
28 Del. & H. Canal..	113	900	do........	43½
400 Consol. Coal....	55	100	do........	43¼
40 Am. Express....	63	200	do.......c.	43¼
200 W. Un. Tel...b. c.	89¾	200	do.......c.	43⅛
100 do......b3.	89½	400	do........	43⅛
100 do........	89⅝	100	do......s3.	43⅛
300 do........	89½	100	Erie Railway.b.c.	59¼
1100 do........	89⅝	100	do........	59⅛
100 do.....b10.	89½	100	do......s3.	59
100 do......s3.	89⅝	100	do........	59
700 do.......c.	89⅝	400	L. S. & Mo. So. b. c.	92⅞
100 do.....b10.	89⅝	12	Clev. & Pitt. G. b. c.	86⅞
400 do........	89⅝	35	do........	87⅛
100 do.......c.	89⅝	100	Chi. & N. W.....	64¾
200 do........	89⅝	30	N. J. Cen......b. c.	102¼
100 do......b3.	89⅝	300	Mil. & St. P....b. c.	51
1000 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	104⅛	100	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	109⅛
100 H. & St. Jo...b. c.	38	200	do......s3.	108¾
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b. c.	54¼	100	do........	108⅜
600 Del., L. & W.....	100⅞	100	do.......c.	108¼
50 Mor. & Es...b. c.	92⅛	100	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	69⅛
200 Ohio & Miss...b. c.	39¼	100	C., C. & I. C. b. c. c.	30¾
100 do......s3.	39¼			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$25,000 U.S. 5-20s, '67, R........b. c. 117¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 West. Union...s3.	89½	400	Pacific Mail.....	43⅛
1000 do........	89½	200	do......b3.	43⅛
300 do......b3.	89½	300	do........	43
300 do........	89⅜	700	do......s3.	43
800 do........	89¼	1000	do........	43⅛
200 do........	89⅜	600	do........	43¼
1200 do........	89½	600	do........	43¼
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...	104⅛	200	do........	43½
200 Erie Railway.....	59	100	do........	43⅝
200 North-western. c.	64¼	300	do........	43¾
100 do........	64⅜	100	do........	43½
200 Toledo & Wab....	69¼	100	Lake Shore.....c.	92¾
200 do......s3.	69⅛	200	do........	92¾
100 Chi., B. & Q....	103½	500	do......b3.	92¾
800 Ohio & M.......	39¼	100	do......b3.	92⅞
200 C., C. & I. C....	30¾	200	do........	92¾
200 St. Paul.........	51			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Con. Coal of Md..	55	400	Illinois Central...	106
500 West. Union. b. c.	89½	4000	Ill. Cen. Scrip...	100¼
500 do........	89⅝	300	N. Y. C. & H...b. c.	104¼
1100 do........	89½	200	do........	104⅜
400 do........	89⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts. Gr.	87
200 Pac. Mail. b. c. s3.	43⅜	200	do......b. c.	87⅛
300 do........	43⅜	100	C., C. C. & I....	35
200 do......b3.	43½	100	Mil. & St. P...b. c.	51¼
500 do........	43½	100	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	108⅝
100 Chic. & N. W. b. c.	64¾	200	do........	108½
100 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	92⅞	100	do......b60.	109
300 do.......b. c.	92⅞	100	Del., L. & W. b. c.	101
100 do......b3.	92⅞	100	Col., C. & I. C.....	30¾
100 do........	92¾	100	Atlantic & Pacific Pf....b. c. b60.	28
200 Un. Pacific.b.c. s3.	26¾			

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$30,000 Reg. 6s, '81..	117½	200	Erie........b3	59
25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......	117½	100	do........	59
		1100	Lake Shore.....	92¾
200 Western Union...b3.	89⅜	400	do........	92⅝
200 do......s3.	89½	100	Union Pacific..b3.	26⅞
1600 do........	89½	1100	North-western...	64½
100 do........	89⅝	300	Rock Island.....	108⅜
700 do........	89½	500	do........	108⅜
100 Am. Express...	62⅞	100	do......b3.	108⅜
100 Pacific Mail....s3.	43¼	200	do........	108⅜
200 do........	43¼	100	do......b3.	108¼
10 do........	43	200	do......b3.	108⅛
200 do......b3.	43¼	100	do........	108½
1000 do........	43⅛	200	do........	108⅜
400 do......b3.	43⅛	100	do......s3.	108⅜
800 do......s3.	43	100	St. Paul........	50¾
400 do........	43	100	St. Paul Pf.....	70½
100 do......b3.	43	100	Tol. & Wab.....b2.	69⅛
100 do......s3.	42⅞	200	Ohio & Miss.....	39⅜
500 do........	42⅞	600	do........	39¼
500 do......s3.	42¾	200	C., C. & I. C.....	30⅝
300 do........	42¾	100	do........	30⅞

SATURDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

The City Bank return this afternoon was an unfavorable one, as indicating a further material reduction in the reserves. The statement is $2,007,700 weaker in Legal-tender notes, and $2,499,900 in the Specie line, than on the previous week's averages, the latter due, in good part, to the withdrawal of Gold Notes to pay Customs. The Loans are contracted $2,682,200. The general line of Deposits is down to $7,166,000. The present excess of Gold Notes and Greenbacks over the required 25 ₱ cent. to Deposits and Circulation is $6,950,175, comparing with $5,870,950 this time last year.

Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory Bank exhibit, Money worked easier, and the ruling Street quotations on call were 4@4½, with exceptions of 5 ₱ cent. Discounts essentially unchanged. There was some disturbance of temporary loans early in the day, but not of a serious or embarrassing nature. The demand for accommodation was comparatively moderate.

Less spirit was apparent in the Gold movement, which took a rather sudden downward turn from the opening price of 116¼@115⅞. There was very little variation in the market through the day from 115⅞@116. The final quotation was 115⅞. The week's Customs receipts at this port reached $2,853,984. The Treasury-office disbursed $286,153 of coin interest. The Gold Exchange Bank clearings to-day were $99,921,000. The specie exports of the day were only $138,480, all silver, save $15,000 in gold bars, and for the week only $311,648. The carrying rates paid on Gold to-day fluctuated between 6 and 1 ₱ cent. The foreign exchanges were very dull, and nominally as last quoted. The week's imports of foreign dry goods were $3,315,378, and of general merchandise $4,766,465, making a total of $8,082,843.

The 1st of September coin interest on the funded Public Debt will be paid, without rebate, on and after Monday next.

A moderately active, and, on the whole, a firm market was noted at the Stock Exchange up to the publication of the adverse changes on the Bank return. Through the afternoon the dealings were of a *bearish* temper, and the final transactions showed weakness as to prices. The Public Funds were steady, but quiet. State Bonds dull.

Closing Quotations—Aug. 23.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¾	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119¼	119¼
American Gold	118⅛	115⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	107¾	107¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104⅜	104¼
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅞	108⅜
Pacific Mail	42½	42¾
St. Paul Preferred	70⅞	70¾
St. Paul Common	51	50¾
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅛	39¼
Western Union Telegraph	89¾	89½
Erie	59¼	58⅞
Union Pacific	26⅞	26¾
Lake Shore	93	92⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅛	30⅞
Toledo and Wabash	69¼	69⅛
Harlem	131¼	130⅞
Atlantic and Pacific	28⅜	28
North-west	64⅝	64½
Missouri Pacific	47¼	47½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	37¾	37⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	117⅞	5-20 reg., '67	117
6 ₱ ct, coup., '81	119½	5-20 coup., 67	119
5-20 coup., '62	117	5-20 reg., '68	117
Called bonds, '62	116½	5-20 coup., '68	118
5-20 reg., '64	116½	10-40 reg.	113
5-20 coup., '64	117¼	10-40 coup.	115⅞
5-20 coup., 65	118½	5s coup., '81	114⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	116¼	6s currency	113⅝
5 20 coup., n. i., '65	117		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6's, Old	98¼	
City 6's, New	101½	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	122	122½
Pennsylvania Central	53⅞	54
Reading	109⅜	110
Lehigh Valley	61½	61¾
Catawissa Preferred	42	42½
Philadelphia and Erie	24	24½
Northern Central	36	36½
Lehigh Navigation	37⅜	37¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	91½	92

The following is an abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the United States at the close of business on Friday, the 13th day of June, 1873, compared with Monday, the 10th day of June, 1872:

RESOURCES.	June 13, '73.	June 10, '72
Loans and discounts	$921,252,637	$867,433,596
Overdrafts	4,305,045	4,097,851
United States bonds to secure circulation	388,080,300	377,029,700
United States bonds to secure deposits	15,935,000	15,409,950
United States bonds and securities on hand	9,789,400	16,458,250
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	22,912,713	22,270,610
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	97,143,821	91,564,269
Due from other national banks	43,328,932	39,468,323
Due from State banks and bankers	14,073,053	13,014,265
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	34,821,438	31,123,843
Current expenses	7,162,092	6,719,794
Premiums	7,881,507	6,616,174
Checks and other cash items	12,943,184	13,461,330
Exchanges for Clearing-house	91,948,526	88,592,880
Bills of other national banks	20,360,868	16,197,368
Bills of State banks	30,904	56,192
Fractional currency	2,197,559	2,069,463
Specie	27,950,086	24,256,644
Legal-tender notes	106,006,491	119,531,840
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	22,365,000	....
Clearing-h'se certificates	763,297	12,090,000
Three ₱ cent. certificates	10,000	3,375,000
Total	$1,851,234,860	$1,770,837,269
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$490,109,801	$470,543,301
Surplus fund	116,847,454	105,181,943
Undivided profits	55,306,154	50,234,298
National bank notes outstanding	338,788,504	327,092,752
State bank notes outstanding	1,224,470	1,780,935
Dividends unpaid	1,400,491	1,454,044
Individual deposits	641,121,775	618,801,619
United States deposits	8,691,001	6,993,014
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	6,416,275	5,463,953
Due to national banks	137,856,085	132,804,924
Due to State banks and bankers	40,741,788	39,878,826
Notes and bills rediscounted	5,515,900	4,745,178
Bills payable	7,215,157	5,942,479
Total	$1,851,234,860	$1,770,837,269
Number of banks	1,968	1,853

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $3,315,378; amount marketed, $3,917,586.

The export clearances hence, for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the ship Lottie Warren, for Liverpool—50,442 bushels Corn, 148 hhds. Tobacco, 1,054 sacks Oil-cake, 175 hhds. Tallow, 18 cks. Copper, 150 bbls. Flour, 20 bags Horn-tips.

By the brig Clytie, for Las Palmas—90 hhds. Tobacco, 131 cases Tobacco, 10 cases Lard, 500 cases Oil, 3 tcs. Hams, 6 bxs. Cheese, 9,466 bushels Corn, 51 pks. Furniture, 419 pieces Lumber.

By the steamer Abyssinia, for Liverpool—1,114 bales Cotton, 121 cases Tobacco, 500 bags Oil-cake, 31,134 bushels Wheat, 42 hhds. Tobacco.

By the steamer City of Montreal, for Liverpool—2,072 bales Cotton, 733 bxs. Bacon, 24 tcs. Beef, 5,868 bxs. Cheese, 12 cases Hay-forks, 43,587 bushels Corn, 17 bxs. Hams.

By the bark W. A. Farnsworth, for Alexandria—11,250 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Golconda, for Genoa—3,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark D. Dubrovacki, for Rotterdam—32,913 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Main, for Bremen—4 cases Cigars, 15,794 bushels Rye, 5 bales Skins, 320 bbls. Apples, 24 bxs. Hardware, 200 tcs. Lard, 1,000 bushels Corn, 475 bbls. Resin, 255 hhds. Tobacco, 10 kegs Potash Salt, 56 cases Tobacco, 5 bxs. Bromide Salt.

By the bark Betsy Gude, for Penarth Roads and orders—23,872 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer California, for Glasgow—27,580 bushels Wheat, 12 hhds. Hides, 2,166 bbls. Flour, 683 bbls. Resin, 7,924 bxs. Cheese, 100 pks. Butter, 75 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 587 boxes Bacon, 50 hhds. Tallow, 250 tcs. Grease, 179 tcs. Lard, 33 bbls. Lard-oil, 24,000 bushels Corn, 100 hhds. Syrup, 20 tons Oil-cake, 25 bbls. Pork, 10 bxs. Dyestuffs, 3,600 Staves, 55 tcs. Beef.

By the steamer Oceanic, for Liverpool—7,882 bushels Wheat, 208 pks. Butter, 65,056 bushels Corn, 7,713 bxs. Cheese, 425 Oars, 26 bales Hog Hair, 6,000 Staves, 158 pks. Butter, 179 hhds. Tobacco, 665 bales Cotton.

By the steamer Pembroke, for Cardiff—30,477 bushels Wheat, 4,939 bxs. Cheese, 3,913 bbls. Flour, 87 hhds. Tallow, 870 pks. Oil-cake, 6 pks. Tongues, 18 hhds. Tobacco, 55 bxs. Beans, 50 bbls. Pork, 106 bags Provisions, 214 pks. Grease.

By the steamer Egypt, for Liverpool—40,757 bushels Corn, 57 bbls. Ore, 300 pks. Syrup, 1,180 bxs. Bacon, 87 tcs. Pork, 150 bbls. Tongues, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 131 hhds. Tallow, 40 bbls. Tallow, 1,239 bales Cotton, 633 bxs. Cheese, 501 hhds. Tobacco, 485 bags Bark, 285 tcs. Beef, 67 bbls. Pork, 200 bxs. Extract Logwood, 11 tcs. Tongues, 550 sacks Oil-cake, 25 bxs. Spermaceti, 597 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Union, for Bristol—1,000 cases Naphtha, 1,650 bbls. Naphtha, 100 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Adjutor, for Queenstown and orders—15,705 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Victoria, for Queenstown and orders—20,860 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Starbeam, for Queenstown and orders—14,242 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Egden, for Cronstadt—2,131 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Tjorno, for Hamburg—4,333 Staves, 3,960 pieces Wood.

By the bark Freden, for Stettin—2,629 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Herman, for Danzig—2,017 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Nuova Monde, for Marseilles—390 hhds. Tobacco, 15,000 Staves.

By the bark P. Bredsdorff, for Havre—4,393 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Brasil, for Rotterdam—3,553 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Brignete, for Cork and orders—25,471 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Antonietta, for Marseilles—1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 9,578 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Susan Bergen, for Almeno—7,524 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Gitana, for Cronstadt—2,020 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ **REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,**
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 23—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 90. Consols for the account, 92¾. Advices from Paris quote Rentes 58f. Advices from Antwerp quote Petroleum at 38½f. for fine Pale American.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton, deliverable in August and September, not below Low Middling, at 8¾d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23—2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales today 7,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable in August, not below Good Ordinary, at 8 11-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 67s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for New Mess.

WHAT SHE SAID.

The Oswego *Times'* local man relates the sad story of a resident colored gentleman who, having long admired a colored widow living in the next block above him, but being afraid to come out boldly and reveal his sentiments, went to a white man of his acquaintance the other day and asked him to write the lady a letter asking her hand in marriage. The friend wrote, telling the woman in a few brief lines that the size of her feet was the talk of the neighborhood, and asked her if she couldn't pare them down a little. The name of the colored man was signed, and he was to call on her Sunday night for an answer. Two days after the writer of the letter met the negro limping along the street, and asked him what the widow said. The man showed a bloodshot eye, a scratched nose, a lame leg, and a spot on the scalp where a handful of wool had been violently jerked out, and he answered in solemn tones: "She didn't say nuffin', an' I didn't stay dar mor'n a minute!"

CHURCH FURNITURE IN A WINE-SHOP.

"A few days ago," writes the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "I mentioned that some Ultramontane papers had called on the Government to interfere in the case of a wine-seller who uses an altar taken from the Church of St. Merry in the year '93 as a counter. The publican refuses to accept a reasonable price for the altar, and the clerical party demand that it shall be taken from him. A judicial paper now gives us some interesting details on the matter. The altar is in carved oak, and in the centre is the word 'Pax,' surrounded with a garland. This altar was carried off from the Church of St. Merry at the same time with the statue of a saint, also in oak, and both objects were purchased by a man named Roussel, to whom the cabaret in the Rue St. Martin then belonged, a cabaret which was established in 1782. The altar was transformed into a counter, and the saint was dressed up as a milkmaid. The owners of the establishment put a great price on these relics, and the predecessor of the present landlord refused £120 for them fifteen years ago. The Radicals defend the wine-seller, and protest against any violation of the law which confirms the right of a purchaser after three years' possession. They point out that articles of church furniture are to be found in every curiosity shop in Paris and in numerous private collections, and we all know how church bells were melted down to be cast into field pieces at the time the altar and saint were disposed of. It may, however, be asked what the Radicals would say if the clerical party were to dress up a statue of Voltaire as a seminarist, and place a chaplet in his hands."

THE EVIL OF THE DAY.

A judge in Shanghai has been giving some useful hints on the prevalent desire to get rich too fast. A correspondent writing from that place tells of a criminal case which has there been creating some excitement on account of its novelty, though we should perhaps not be disposed to regard it in the same light here. He says: "A gentleman holding a position of trust made use of moneys not belonging to him, and was tempted so to act by unsuccessful speculation and extravagance in living. The Chief Judge, in passing sentence, took advantage of the opportunity to read a wholesome lesson to the community, and his remarks are well worth repeating to a large sphere of society. He said: 'You are the self-made victim of a passion which seems to be seizing on society at large, and which, like disease, spares neither age nor sex, the single or the married, the rich or the poor—the passion for getting rich by one or more strokes of luck—by a process which is as much open to the fool as to the wise man, to the knave as to the honest man. It appears as if, in these times, men had but one faith, one hope, one object in life—wealth. Respectability, contentment with what we have, the happiness of our family, honor, are all sacrificed to this one god of the age we live in. Everything is to be sacrificed—not only our own prospects, the prospects of those dearest to us, the prospects of our wives and children, to the great mania of getting rich; and this "wealth" is not that which is the result of patient industry, uprightness in dealings, and legitimate trade, but the "wealth" of the gambling table.' These words of Sir Edmund Hornby's are like a shower of pearls, and it is to be hoped that the effect will not be lost."

DECIDEDLY COOL.

A Baltimore paper tells of a seedy-looking individual who entered the office of one of the leading lawyers, a dignified ex-Judge of that city, a day or two ago, and said: "Give me the price of a good dinner; I have had nothing to eat to-day." The Judge told him he had nothing for him, and the man replied, "You must be mistaken. You are dressed well, are evidently fed well, for you look sleek and happy, and you are surrounded with every evidence of thrift; you must have the price of a dinner about you." The Judge ordered the man out of the office. The individual, however, stepped forward to the table where the Judge had laid his valuable meerschaum pipe, and, taking it up, placed the mouthpiece in his mouth, saying, "Well, if you won't give me a dinner, let me smoke your pipe." He made a hasty exit from the office, the irate lawyer expediting his progress to the pavement.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS

are the **most beautiful** *in* **style** *and* **perfect** *in* **tone ever made.** *The* **CONCERTO STOP** *is the* **best ever placed in any Organ.** *It is produced by a third set of reeds* **peculiarly voiced**, *the* **EFFECT** *of which is* **MOST CHARMING** *and* **SOUL STIRRING**, *while its* **IMITATION** *of the* **HUMAN VOICE** *is* **SUPERB.** *Terms liberal.* **A GREAT OFFER. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y.,** *will dispose of* **100 PIANOS** *and* **ORGANS** *of* **first-class makers,** *including* **WATERS',** *at* **extremely low prices** *for cash, or part cash, and balance in* **small monthly payments.** **New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements,** *for* **$275** *cash.* **Organs $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125,** *upwards.* **ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED** *for one stamp. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Temperance Societies, Lodges, etc.* **AGENTS WANTED.**

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

AMERICAN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
863 Broadway, Between 17th and 18th sts.
NORMAL BRANCH, No. 33 Union square, (Decker Bros.)
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale two 12-stop pipe organs, pedal bass; one 8-stop do.; one two rows of keys, 20 stops; above warranted superior tone and finish; organs revoiced and tuned.

A $125 BEAUTIFUL IRON-FRAME PIANO-FORTE, STOOL, &c.; modern improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

LOST AND FOUND.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD

For the return of Seventy-seven Hundred Dollars in Gold Certificates, namely: One of five thousand, four of five hundred dollars each, and seven of one hundred dollars each. Lost while being taken from the Metropolitan Bank, Broadway and Pine st., to the office of the subscribers, No. 18 Exchange place, on FRIDAY, the 22d August.

J. T. ROBIN & CO.,
No 18 Exchange place.

LOST.—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 22D INST., BETWEEN the People's Bank, West Broadway, and Chatham Bank, one PROMISSORY NOTE for $580 09, made by Davis & Johnson to the order of Hiram Knapp, and dated July 19, 1873. Payment is stopped. The finder will receive $10 reward by restoring same to GRAY & DAVENPORT, No. 9 Nassau st., or to the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal st.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY
INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
BEDDING, &c., AT
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but
GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER-cooler—the best meat, fruit, ice, and health preserver in the world. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000 CAPITAL WANTED IN A BUSINESS of the safest and most permanent character; profits large and certain. If the investor be capable, and desires it, a liberal salary will be paid in return for his active services. No agents need apply. Communications must contain name and address, with reference. Address A. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

$10,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED on good security, in a well-established manufacturing business; twenty per cent. guaranteed; principals only will be noticed. Address A. B. C., Station D.

A SHOE-STORE ON A LEADING THOROUGHFARE in the City for sale, doing a fine and a good paying business. For particulars address W. M., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF PHYFE, KOCKER & KNOTHE is this day dissolved by mutual consent, CHARLES KOCKER, retiring from said firm.

DUNCAN PHYFE,
CHARLES KOCKER,
CHARLES A. KNOTHE,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm under the firm name of PHYFE & KNOTHE, who alone are authorized to settle the business of the late firm of PHYFE, KOCKER & KNOTHE.

DUNCAN PHYFE,
CHARLES A. KNOTHE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

IRON, &C.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.
OLD IRON RAILS FOR SALE.

The Directors of this Company will receive tenders up to 10 o'clock A. M. of 5th September next for 5,000 TONS OF OLD IRON RAILS for delivery at Hamilton, Suspension Bridge, Port Stanley, Windsor, and Sarnia.

Offers, stating price per gross ton, the currency, and at which of the above places delivery will be taken and marked "Tenders for Old Iron Rails," to be addressed to the undersigned.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer, &c.

GENERAL OFFICE, HAMILTON, Aug. 20, 1873.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR are offering a superb stock of FURNITURE, and ladies can, from their assortment, select all that is necessary to furnish any class of dwelling-house complete. They can obtain suites of the newest and most approved styles for Drawing-rooms, Reception-rooms, Dining-rooms, Bed-rooms, &c., together with all the latest novelties in Jardinières, Music-stands, Easels, Shaving-stands, Brackets, &c.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS of every description. BEDS, BEDDING LINEN, and BEDDING in large or small quantities, of every grade and quality. Also, DRUGGETS, DRUGGETINGS, CRUMB-CLOTHS, MATTING, MATS, CRASHES, &c., in endless variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR
First Autumn Opening
OF
French Pattern Bonnets,
RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, AND NOVELTIES,
WILL TAKE PLACE
THURSDAY,
AUG. 28.
AT THEIR
New Jobbing Department.
Broadway and 10th st.

The facilities of this department having been largely increased and stocked with A FRESH AND RARE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY GOODS, the attractions are such as must enlist the interest and command the attentions of all buyers of these goods.

This Opening is for Wholesale Buyers Only.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC
RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold
COUPON AND REGISTERED
CONSTRUCTION BONDS
AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS,
with Sinking Fund,
AND FREE FROM GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND OTHER TAXES,
ISSUED ONLY ON COMPLETED ROAD,
At 90 per Cent.
AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are secured by a **SINKING FUND** and by a **FIRST MORTGAGE,** covering the Company's Line through to the **PACIFIC OCEAN,** with its equipment franchises, &c., including upward of **15,000,000 ACRES OF LAND** donated by the Government of the United States to aid in the construction of the road.

J. EDGAR THOMSON and } *Trustees of the*
SAMUEL M. FELTON, } *Mortgage.*
THOMAS A. SCOTT, *President of Company.*

FIRST SERIES issued only as road is constructed on the Eastern Texas Division—504 miles of road.

209 Miles of Road in Operation.

From **SHREVEPORT** to **DALLAS,** and from **MARSHALL** to **JEFFERSON.**

Grading and bridging completed and ties delivered on 200 additional miles of road. Track now being laid at rate of **ONE MILE PER DAY.** Work commenced on California Division. First section, from San Diego East, under contract.

These Bonds are entitled to the benefit of a Sinking Fund, in addition to the fund to be derived from sale of lands, of an amount equal to **ONE PER CENT.** on all outstanding bonds, to be deposited with the **TRUSTEES** annually, and by them applied to the purchase and cancellation of bonds at par, as they shall be designated by lot, *at the option of the holders of the bonds so drawn,* and they are also receivable, at par and interest, in payment for any of the lands donated by the United States.

Government bonds and all other marketable securities will be received at current prices in exchange for these bonds, without expense to the investor.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application to the following banking-houses:

H. G. STEBBINS & SON, New-York;
EDM'D D. RANDOLPH & CO., New-York;
B. K. JAMISON & Co., Philadelphia.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NEWARK CITY SEVENS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
A limited amount for sale by
WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO.,
No. 54 Exchange-place.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Stockholders in the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company who have not assented to the sale of said railroad are hereby notified to present their certificates, or other evidences of stock, to the undersigned, at the office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., by the 1st day of October, 1873, or their right to participate in the stockholders' fund will be barred.

By order of the United States Circuit Court, District of Iowa.

GEORGE W. STANTON, JR., }
JOHN ELLIOTT, } Committee.
B. WILSON, }

AUG. 20, 1873.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 16, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 1 o'clock, Friday, 29th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City bonds:

$100,000 water loan, due 1904.
$100,000 water loan, due 1910.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposal for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.

The right is reserved to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the city.

F. A. SCHROEDER,
Controller.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS.
HOWARD, GEBHARD, AMERICAN, ADRIATIC, and RESOLUTE Fire Insurance Stock for sale by
W. C. GELMEN, No. 46 Pine st.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
No. 7 Nassau st., New-York.
CAPITAL, (unimpaired,) $2,000,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Four per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

Five per cent. per annum on special deposits for sixty days and upward.

Special agreements relating to interest made.

NOTES AND BILLS PURCHASED.

N. A. COWDREY, President.
H. M. TABER, Vice President.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, }
D. P. MONTAGUE, } Advisory Committee.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, }

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 24, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, which mature Sept. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after this date upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, with adjustment of interest for unexpired time.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

AT JACKSON'S.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
THE LARGEST AND MOST CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF
BLACK CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Splendid Goods for 90c. and upward.
BOMBAZINES, EMPRESS CLOTH,
Henrietta, Tamis and Persian Cloth, Crape, Parisienne and Bombazine Cloth, draped, &c., and Camel's Hair Cloth. Good bargains in Black Alpacas; also, in Black Silks and Striped Silks, Steel Serges for suitings, one case handsome 5-4 Henrietta Cloth, 8s. Complete suits of mourning ready made and to order on a few hours' notice.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
Corner Broadway and Waverley place.

WM. H. HANKINSON'S
STEAM CARPET-CLEANING WORKS,
NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST.,
between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
ONE ESTABLISHMENT ONLY.
The original Hankinson, and the only one of that name, established in this business in 1861.
Insurance procured, if desired.
WILLIAM H. HANKINSON,
Proprietor and Patentee.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th-st.—Full line IMPORTED styles. Patterns with cloth models now ready; patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

12 per Cent. Interest
PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE—A moderate amount of good and safe MORTGAGE R. R. BONDS at 60 and interest, that will pay TWELVE PER CENT. and rise in value. For particulars address
JAS. TOMPKINS, Box No. 401 N. Y. City P. O.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission.

$500 WANTED.—WILL GIVE MORTGAGE on improved property in Long Island, near City. Address HERE, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1873, on the Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st.

ADAMS EARL, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873. }

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR A STEAM LAUNCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13, 1873. }

Proposals are invited for furnishing a STEAM LAUNCH for use in the waters of a southern harbor.

She should be strongly built, have a speed of not less than twelve miles statute per hour in still water, with screw propeller; boilers fit to use salt water, but to be supplied with tanks for holding a supply of fresh water for ordinary use, and condenser by which a portion of the exhaust steam can be used, and to have steam bilge ejector; boiler tested to two hundred pounds; size, fifty feet in length over all; beam, twelve feet; draft, two feet six inches; to have small and light inclosed cabin.

Proposals for either wooden or iron hull will be considered.

Place and time of delivery to be stated. Price of the launch completely fitted, painted, and ready for use to be stated, with description of fittings.

Sealed proposals, to be addressed to the undersigned, will be opened at this office on the 13th of September next at noon.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

LETTING NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 23 5th-av., in the City of New-York, until noon of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, for grading and bridging all that portion of this company's road between the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, 205 miles.

Proposals will be received for the whole distance, or for sections of about twenty-five miles each.

For further information apply at the office of the Chief Engineer in New-York, or to Gen. T. L. Rosser, Division Engineer, Minneapolis, Minn.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Chief Engineer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.

School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Applications may be made personally or by letter

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
No. 106 West 42d-st.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MISS HINSDALE,
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY,)
Associated with Prof. George S. Blackie,
of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
AT NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK
on TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1873.
Application may be made as above.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,

Corner Rutherford-place and East 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square,

will be reopened for the admission of pupils of both sexes on the 9th of 9th month, (September,) 1873, under the care of the Society of Friends. The course of instruction at this school is of a most thorough and practical character, and embraces all grades of tuition, from the simple rudiments of the primary to the higher classical studies of the Academic Department. For circulars or further particulars apply at the Seminary.

HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS Home comforts; eighteen years' experience; small classes; references first class; $400 per annum. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, Hastings, on Hudson, Westchester County, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A BOARDING-SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON,
AND
MISS AGNES L. JONES.

Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.

THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York.
Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

MRS. GARRETSON,

NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.
Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE,

No. 25 West 46th-st.
French, English, German, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Number limited. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars direct as above.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its tenth year Sept. 22. Circulars sent on application to REV. JOSEPH D. HULL.

YONKERS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Yonkers, on Hudson Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will open Sept. 17, 1873. Mr. T. J. JACKSON, Principal. Send for circulars before entering elsewhere.

MRS. L. L. SCOVEL'S

English and French Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 39 WEST 45TH ST.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, 1873.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,

BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.
Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass. I. and J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for boys in Southern Berkshire.

BAYVIEW ACADEMY, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND—Established 1866.—Miss Gannon's English, French, and Conservatory of Music, will reopen for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Miss Gannon is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss Louisa Eckstein, the celebrated pianiste from London. Terms $280 per annum. Location healthy and pleasant.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARATORY school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to twelve pupils. References to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governor M. Ogden, Esq., &c., of New-York; President Eliot, Dean Gurney, of Cambridge. Term begins Sept. 18. Rooms and address, No. 129 East 24th st.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17. Address

J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location elevated and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas. Hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 3. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

THE HOME INSTITUTE, NYACK, N. Y.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will open Sept. 1, on Clinton-st., second door from 1st-av., Mr. Doran Smith's late residence.

D. P. LEE, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16; number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys; a few boarders taken. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at above address.

EDWARD'S-PLACE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.; known for 20 years; send for circular; Fall term begins Sept. 17. F. HOFFMANN, Prin. and Prop. P. B. PIERCE, successor to J. Reid, Jr.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding-school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nyack, on Hudson.—The Fall term of this seminary, delightfully situated on the Hudson River, near New-York, will commence Sept. 24. For catalogue and circular, with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 33 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at a reasonable cost.

Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Fourth annual session commences Sept. 8; English, classical and commercial; thorough work, strict discipline, a pleasant home.

L. HOMER HART, Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR CHILDREN, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for ladies, will reopen Sept. 24.

Miss E. M. COE, Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, GERMAN, and French Boarding and Day School, reopens Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d-st.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Address

Mrs. C. W. BOCKEE, Principal.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 15; German a specialty.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for five boys; small day school, good home, moderate terms. W. OAKEY, Jamesburg, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

110th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 15.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Lockwood's, Putnam's, and the School.

SEABURY SEMINARY, NO. 125 WEST 42D-st., near Reservoir Park.—Commences Sept. 20; seventh successful year; a thorough classical English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French spoken; also separate school for boys, under immediate charge of principal and first-class masters; three departments, senior, junior, and kindergarten; modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, music, by professors; *no charge without adequate improvement;* highest references. Apply to Senior Principal, Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d-st.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

ADVANTAGES SUPERIOR.
CHARGES MODERATE.
NO EXTRAS.

Except art studies, and Greek Special Class preparing for VASSAR COLLEGE at BROOKS' SEMINARY for young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Re-opens Sept. 17. Inquiries promptly answered.

MACGREGOR HALL,
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

A Family and Day School for young ladies; will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Address Miss M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars, as above.

MISS WALTHER'S
GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For YOUNG LADIES, at COLLEGE POINT, Long Island, will open Sept. 15; French and English taught by native teachers residing in the family. Only a limited number of boarders received.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th-st., will be reopen Sept. 22. Address until Sept. 1, No. 48 West 17th-st.
The school carriage will be in attendance for pupils.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
WILL REOPEN HER
HOME, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children,
Sept. 24, 1873, at her residence,
No. 20 East 47th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,
will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873. Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, Principal.
Reopens Sept. 16.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE,

CHESTERTHORP,
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
A Home School for young ladies; will reopen Sept. 15, 1873. For circulars, address as above, the Principal
Mrs. ANNA VERMILYE.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will be reopened Sept. 8.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Open day and evening for Fall pupils. Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, taught practically. Apply for particulars.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 138 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Fall term will begin Sept. 17. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MISS AYRES,
NO. 132 WEST 22D ST.,
will reopen her English and French School for young ladies and children, MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1873.

MISS PERINE,

No. 106 East 38th st., between Park and Lexington avs., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 25.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 1 at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDING THE HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, combines the advantages of the family and the private tutor, with drill in the large classes of a school which sends this year forty pupils to YALE. Address WM. A. MAGILL, A. M., Nos. 126 and 128 High-st., New-Haven, Conn.

MISS BRACKETT AND MISS ELIOT WILL reopen their Day and Boarding School for girls from six to twenty-one years of age, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 117 East 36th-st.; number limited; girls prepared for any college or university. At home after Sept. 10.

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN AND PARENTS.—Now is the time to engage desks for the coming year or quarter, at the WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.; the most select and practical in the City. Separate Evening School. Please call or write.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Prin.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE.—SELECT FRENCH, GERman, and English literary, classic, and commercial day and boarding school, No. 35 East 62d-st., near the Central Park, will reopen Sept. 15. Prospectus sent by mail. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

$2.50.—WRITING, TWENTY-FOUR LESsons; book-keeping, arithmetic, all English branches. PAINE'S COLLEGE, No. 62 Bowery; Uptown College, Broadway, corner 33d st. Open Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INstitute, No. 107 West 23d st., reopened Aug. 1; no pay for board or our services until cured. Send for circular.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—OUR AIM IS parental care and thorough preparation for business or college; reference to actual patrons. Address at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD DESIRES PRIvate pupils or a position in a private school; best references in Cambridge and New-York. Address H. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL, BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, Kindergarten. Boys under twelve received. No. 1,311 Park-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING-school for boys. Begins September 9.

E. A. FAIRCHILD,
A. P. NORTHROP.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French day school for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester County, Penn.; $260 per year; thorough instruction; homelike and healthy. Send for catalogues. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE, FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING SCHOOL for young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 15. Address Rev. ADRIEN GORY, B. D., Summit, N. J.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN WILL be resumed Sept. 15, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st. Apply from 10 to 12 M.; circulars sent on application.

A LITTLE BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn. For references and circulars, please address Mrs. M. L. READ.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, AT SING SING, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 11, 1873.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS opens Sept. 8. Address S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address

Miss EMILY NELSON.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys.

Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.

REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—REV. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 16.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

H. C. SYMONDS
WILL REOPEN HIS SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, N. Y.,
SEPT. 3.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.

Drawing, water-color and oil-painting. New-York Society Library, 67 University-place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Address as above.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The sixteenth annual term of this Institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones-st., corner Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1873. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues or information, as to course of study, &c., address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

TEACHERS.

ORGANIST AND TEACHER.—A LADY OF EXperience wishes a re-engagement as organist in a small church; Protestant Episcopal preferred; also as daily teacher of music, vocal and instrumental, drawing and painting, in a school. Address M. A., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY AS GOVERNess, a short distance in the country, to teach three young children in the English branches, music, and drawing. Apply with reference to No. 68 South st., up-stairs, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily,
(Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.
The favorite steam-boat
JESSE HOYT,
Capt. JAMES SHERMAN,
leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Fare for the excursion, $1.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG AND IONA ISLAND—Fare, 50 cents.—The fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave from Harrison street Pier every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, landing at Christopher st. at 8:15; 23d st. 8:30, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Iona Island, Cozzens', West Point, and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 2 o'clock, arriving in New-York at 6:45.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, PASSAGE, $1 50.—The elegant steam-boat THOMAS POWELL will leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., making close connection with railroads for all points, North, East, and West; through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands' Point, and Glenwood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 8th st. at 9:05, and 33d st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH EVERY SUNDAY.—Steamer AMERICUS, in place of NELLY WHITE, leaves Peck-slip, East River, 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; pier No. 6 North River, 9:12 A. M., 2 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
Returning, leaves the Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR CATSKILL.

THE FLOATING PALACE, NEW CHAMPION, Leaves Franklin-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M. Propeller ANDREW HARDEN opposite days, at 5 P. M.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

ASTORIA FERRY FROM 92D ST., NEW-York.—Two fine new boats, on twelve minutes' time; Broadway and Astor place cars run directly to the ferry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Butler Duncan,	Henry W. Poor,
Gen. H. L. Lansing,	Birney Fellowes,
Wm. S. Nichols,	Gen. H. L. Burnett,
Davis Johnson,	Julian M. Abrams,
Geo. W. Dillaway,	Ansley S. Davis,
Geo. Browne.	

This company, having the exclusive right of advertising in the principal railway stations and ferry-boats of the United States, offers at low rates the greatest facilities yet known to parties desiring their business signs prominently placed before the public.

HENRY W. POOR, President.
DAVIS JOHNSON, Treasurer. ANSLEY S. DAVIS, Sec'y.
JULIAN M. ABRAMS, General Manager.

Offices—No. 63 Broadway, New-York, No. 72 Washington-st., Chicago; No. 34 Studio Buildings, Boston; No. 334 Chapel-st., New-Haven; No. 700 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
First-class canvassers liberally treated with.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

COAL AND WOOD.

GAS COALS.—650 TONS CANNEL; 500 TONS Caking superior Scotch Gas Coals, now afloat, for sale in lots to suit. HENRY ROUSSEL,
No. 71 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 47 EAST 18TH ST.
FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, NEWLY PAINTED.
HOT AND COLD WATER.
Rare chance for gentlemen wishing the comforts of a home. One room on third floor.
REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

THREE SUITES OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor and one large room on third floor, with board, adapted for gentlemen with their wives, or a company of single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 22 West 12th st., near 5th av.

WEST 34TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—PRIVATE family will rent second floor to responsible party, with or without private table; references exchanged. Address C. C., Box No. 49 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.

An elegant second floor to let, with first-class board, to a party of adults; also, rooms for single gentlemen; reference exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—THREE LARGE handsomely-furnished rooms; second floor; exclusive bath; private table; also, a room on third floor suitable for a couple or a single gentleman; references; private family.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF MAKING THEIR Winter arrangements, can now be accommodated with an elegant second and third floor in a first-class house near 5th av. Address CARLTON, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH board, handsome rooms en suite or singly; house and table first-class; transient parties taken at Summer prices.

TWENTY-FIRST ST.—GRAMERCY PARK.—The entire second and third floors, elegantly furnished, to let, with first-class board; private table if desired; best references. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

SEVENTEENTH ST., WEST, NEAR 5TH av.—Large, well-furnished rooms, with board, to adults desiring a quiet, refined, and permanent home. No. 61.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board—Fine large rooms, handsomely furnished; permanent parties desired. No. 150 West 34th st.

TWENTY-SECOND ST.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor or second floor, with private table for a select party of adults; also rooms without board for single gentlemen. Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

TWO LARGE BEDROOMS AND PARLOR, newly furnished, to two gentlemen wishing splendid rooms. No. 746 6th av., first floor.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO TWO single gentlemen in a private family; very desirable location. Inquire at No. 168 West 34th-st.

SUITE OF ROOMS, (ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR,) with board, to a family of adults. No. 58 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; best reference.

NO. 52 WEST 15TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a second floor, handsomely furnished; also, rooms on third floor; references exchanged.

TO LET—NO. 41 WEST 9TH ST., ELEGANT newly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; location, &c., strictly first class; references.

NO. 31 MADISON AV., FOURTH DOOR BELOW Union League Club.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, with unexceptionable breakfast.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—TWO SUITES OF rooms, elegantly furnished, to let to families, with private table: also rooms for single gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123, NEAR 19TH ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board; also table board.

ELEGANT SPACIOUS SECOND FLOOR; PRIvate table or board; first class. No. 33 West 33d st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD—AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEment house, four story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., and below 50th-st. There are five bed-rooms, double drawing-room, reception, and dining-rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c. The house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth. No stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property. The cost price, with furniture or without it, can be obtained of Messrs. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York. Nearly half the purchase money can remain on mortgage.
For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

A VERY SUPERIOR BUILT AND ELEGANTLY finished brown-stone house, 25x65, and pantry extension, quite near 5th av., above 50th st., for sale at a bargain. Others, 20 to 23 feet front, on 66th, 60th, 58th, 57th, 56th, 54th, 53d, 52d, 48th, 47th, 46th, 42d, and 38th sts., between Madison and 6th avs.; $30,000 to $65,000, and upward.

C. H. LOCK, No. 171 Broadway.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND 11TH AV.—A choice plot, being half block of lots on wide street, below 100th st., cheap; also, corner and inside plots and single lots on 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th avs. and side streets adjacent thereto, for sale or exchange.

C. H. LOCK, No. 171 Broadway.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NEAR ST. CLOUD HOTEL. —A fine four-story full-sized brown-stone house, suitable for a physician or boarding-house, cheap; terms easy, or would exchange for City lots or a small house.

C. H. LOCK, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE houses, Nos. 51 and 53 West 49th-st., 20x55x100; handsomely finished. College leasehold; price, $35,000 each. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE, FOR FACTOries.—620 lots with bulk-head water-front; prices low; terms easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

HUGUENOT PARK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, EIGHTEEN MILES from CITY HALL, and five minutes' walk from New-Rochelle or Pelhamville Depots, OVERLOOKING THE SOUND on the east, and the Palisades on the west. Land THOROUGHLY DRAINED, ROADS MACADAMIZED, SIDEWALKS BORDERED with TREES, beautiful lake, and pleasure-grounds, surrounded with fine country-seats. PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS will be disposed of on easy terms and at moderate prices to those desirous to erect houses for their own families. Further information can be had by applying to Dr. P. MOULTON or Hon. G. J. PENFIELD, New-Rochelle; B. D. LEFEVRE, No. 197 Fulton-st.; Major W. R. BERHOLZ, Engineer, No. 20 Nassau-st., or to J. F. HARRISON, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 132 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL RESIDENCE, DELIGHTfully located, at Bergen Point, N. J.; unexceptionable in all its surroundings, fine views, overlooking New-York and Newark Bays; only thirty minutes from Wall st.; thirty-seven trains daily over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to ASA FARR, No. 136 Chambers st., Room No. 8.

MAGNIFICENT WATER-FRONT PROPERTY.

The finest on deep water in the vicinity of New-York for sale at the banking office of
MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE AT ROSELLE ON CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, a French-roof house of fifteen rooms; it has all the conveniences, is in perfect order, and will be sold cheap. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Post Office Box No. 3,932, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

SEA CLIFF GROVE.—FOR SALE LOT NO. 520; price $200 cash. Address D. D., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT FOR THE WINTER.—Printed lists, corrected daily, can be had on application at either office, or will be sent regularly to any address.

E. H. LUDLOW, & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., and
No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS FLATS, POSSESSing all the modern improvements, in the four new buildings erected on 4th av., corner of 32d st., to strictly respectable families only; references required. Apply at office, No. 106 East 32d st. THOS. STEVENSON, Agent.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, HOUSE No. 134 2d av., three story, high stoop, brown stone, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; furniture can be bought, if desired. W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET—A FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house on Murray Hill, unfurnished, to a private family; price $2,500. Other desirable houses in good locations. HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ON LEXINGTON AV., near 35th-st., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; price $4,200. This is a most attractive house.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

A GOOD TENANT WANTED FOR FIRST-CLASS brown-stone dwelling No. 222 East 17th st.; rent very reasonable. EDWARD J. SALMON, No. 33 East 17th st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE IN Quincy st., near Stuyvesant av., with five rooms, with all improvements. Inquire at Chapman's office, Kent av. and Rodney st., Williamsburg.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE DWELLing-house, No. 15 West 24th st., near Fifth Avenue Hotel; in perfect order.
W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE—NEW, SITELY, centrally-located hotel, facing Broadway, Clinton Hall, Cooper Institute, Bible House; over 100 suites rooms; large stores and restaurants. OWNER, 27 3d-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL family, a moderate-sized house with garden and fruit trees, within one hour of the City Hall; a furnished house with all conveniences preferred; must be near water; if terms are satisfactory, a lease will be accepted. Address Box No. 1,828, with full particulars.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE BEtween 19th and 22d sts., and 5th and 6th avs.; rent not to exceed $350 per month. Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
23D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Curtain rises at 7:45 precisely.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.........Sole Lessee and Manager

***Mr. DALY begs to remind all that the programme of the present season at this theatre will prohibit all long runs, no matter how great the success of a play. CONSTANT CHANGE OF BILL will be the order. Therefore it is advisable that no one should delay securing seats at once for the current performance.

Overwhelming Success
of
the
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,

With its most Exquisite Scenery,
The Brilliant Panorama of Fairy Land,
Gorgeous Transformation Tableau,
Superb Quartets and Choruses,
and
GREAT STAR CAST,

Including Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, CHARLES LECLERCQ, FRANK HARDENBURG, J. W. JENNINGS, C. K. FOX, M. A. KENNEDY, JAMES TAYLOR, Miss FANNIE HAYWARD, ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, NINA VARIAN, ADELAIDE LENNOX, MARGUERITA CHAMBERS, LITTLE MAY TEMPLETON, &c., &c.,
The Golden California Quartet,
and
Mme. Lanner's Ballet of Fifty Children.

The spectacle will be preceded every evening this week with the roaring farce of
A MILLINER'S HOLIDAY.

SATURDAY EVENING next, Aug. 30, second SPECIAL SATURDAY NIGHT BILL: *** In addition to MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, will be acted the great drama of
AURORA FLOYD,

SECOND MATINEE,
SATURDAY next, at 1:30 o'clock,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM (entire.)
Admission to the Matinees, (including secured seats,) ONE DOLLAR.

In active preparation for magnificent production, a new and powerful version of the world-famous Dramatic Romance entitled
THE WANDERING JEW,
Now past its 100th night at the Adelphi Theatre, London.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

UNPRECEDENTED AND MAGNIFICENT TRIUMPH.

FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND AUDITORS
IN ONE WEEK.
TWENTY THOUSAND TURNED AWAY
UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION,

SUPERB SCENERY, COSTUMES. EFFECTS.
THE BLACK CROOK.
GRAND BALLETS, CHARMING MUSIC.

REGAMEY, the GREAT CARICATURIST.
THE TWIN SISTERS VERDAIS.
THE LONDON MADRIGAL BOYS.
DAVIES, the VENTRILOQUIST.
MATT MORGAN'S BEAUTIFUL PICTORIAL ALLEGORY.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. E. EDDY.
MONDAY, AUG. 25, 1873.
EVENING AT 8. FIRST TIME OF MR. E. EDDY, in the great Indian Drama of METAMORA, the last of THE WAMPANOAGS.
AFTERNOON AT 2, The new sensation drama, written by Mr. A. H. Sheldon, entitled THE BLACK AVENGER; or, THE PIRATE'S LAST SHOT.
FRIDAY EVENING—Mr. E. EDDY as JACK CADE.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, first appearance of Miss ELISE HOLT, in JACK, THE CHEVALIER.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, AUG. 24, at 8.
FIFTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
Admission, 50 cents; packages of twelve tickets, $4.
EVERY THURSDAY, GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
West Point Hotel

will remain open until Oct. 1. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS

After a very busy season we shall now have a few desirable vacant rooms, single and en suite, and parties desirous of visiting this delightful locality will find this the pleasantest part of the year. Circulars sent free. Terms reasonable. Rooms can be secured by telegraph in advance. IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

HIGH FALLS HOTEL.

Rowing on the Delaware, new boats free to guests; trouting in the mountain streams, fishing on the river and lakes, beautiful drives and walks; grand waterfalls, pure mountain air; no mosquitoes, no chills and fever. PHILIP F. FULMER,
Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn.
Refers to George Matthews, No. 127 East 79th-st.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND.
Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON, N. Y.
Will remain open until October 1.
Terms reasonable. Apply or address
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,
eleven miles from City Hall, will remain open during month of September. Special terms made for Fall months. Address COZZENS & MURRAY.

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONTROSE STATION, N. J.—A few rooms, recently vacated, to let with board, at this popular first-class hotel; to parties desiring the best of accommodation at one of the healthiest and most accessible hotels near New-York; sixty minutes from foot of Barclay-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad; thirty-six trains daily.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL REtreat for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address,
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, TO OCT. 1.—One and a half miles (stage every train) from Cromwells; Erie Railway, two hours; no fevers, nor mosquitoes; fine air, grand scenery; good table; terms moderate. OLIVER CROMWELL, Highland Mills, N. Y.

OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., NOW open for permanent or transient boarders.
E. N. WARDWELL, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS WISHing a comfortable home in the country, in a farm-house, shaded by large trees, can address J. W., Hudson, Columbia County, New-York, Box No. 237.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD, second story, near 34th st. and Broadway, in strictly private family for $70 per month. Address R. J., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—For the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO DUTCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Alonso Dutch, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW B. BRADY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of an order of this Court, I will sell at public auction, on the 28th day of August, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 627 Pennsylvania-avenue, in the City of Washington, D. C., all the right, title, and interest of above-named bankrupt in the photographic gallery No. 627 Pennsylvania-avenue, in the City of Washington.—New-York, Aug. 9, 1873. CHAS. GERDING,
Assignee M. B. Brady.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A TAILOR; SINGLE MAN, AND QUALIfied to cut, and take charge; none but sober men with undoubted reference will be heard. Apply to the Superintendent of the House of Refuge, Randall's Island.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GARDENER; ONE who understands graperies, green-house and vegetable garden; none but those having good references and small family need apply. Apply to L. DRAKE, No. 28 Broadway, up-stairs, for three days.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHO THORoughly understands her business. Call Monday from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 22 West 12th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

V O K E S

Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

THIRD WEEK
AND
UNABATED SUCCESS OF
the inimitable
VOKES FAMILY
in their new AMERICAN PLAY,
FUN IN A FOG,
declared by the Press and the public to be the
BEST PIECE IN THE VOKES' REPERTOIRE.
Preceding which every night the admirable two-act drama,
OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.
TO AVOID THE CRUSH AT THE DOORS IN THE EVENING SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Places may be secured
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Mail or telegraph orders will receive prompt attention.
SATURDAY, AUG. 30,
THIRD
FUN IN A FOG
MATINEE.

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE.
14TH ST AND 6TH AV.
W. L. MANSELL.........................Sole Manager

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Mansell has the honor to announce that the season at the New Lyceum Theatre will be opened on the evening of
MONDAY, SEPT. 8,
when it is thought the lively expectations of the public in relation to the
RARE ELEGANCE AND COMFORT
of the house will be amply fulfilled. That the entertainment, in point of taste and splendor, may be in keeping with the exceeding beauty of the theatre, Halliday's romantic and spectacular play of
NOTRE DAME,
which had a "run" of upward of three hundred nights in London, has been selected for representation. Gorgeous scenery and rich and picturesque costumes are the illustrations required by Mr. Halliday's dramatization of
VICTOR HUGO'S MASTERPIECE.
To their fidelity and magnificence, in the present case, the manager confidently invites attention. The names of the
NEW AND STRONG COMPANY
having already appeared, need not at present be touched upon, save by a mention of the firm belief that the
POWERFUL DRAMATIC INTEREST,
in respect of which Notre Dame is a truthful reflex of the admired book, will have its utmost potency, thanks to an interpretation finished and complete. Additional particulars will be supplied hereafter. At this early date, however, the manager must intimate that his arrangements for liberal draughts upon a repertory typical of the
CHOICEST ROMANTIC DRAMA,
having been made for many months. The performances of Mr. GEORGE BELMORE will compel a change of programme at no distant day.
The sale of seats will be commenced shortly.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. THOMPSON TROUPE.
OPENING NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
THURSDAY, AUG. 25,
Every Evening; Wednesday and Saturday Matinée.
The world-famed
"PEERLESS QUEEN OF BURLESQUE,"
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
and
HER NEW MAMMOTH COMPANY
Will appear in the new extravaganza by Geo. F. Rowe, entitled
MEPHISTO
AND THE FOUR SENSATIONS.
Mammoth Company, New Scenery, New and Charming Music; New and Gorgeous Costumes,
Everything New.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27.—First Mephisto Matinée.
MONDAY, Sept. 1.—The only acknowledged instantaneous caricaturist, engaged at enormous expense,
M. COLLODION.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
J. B. BOOTH..................Sole Lessee and Manager
The public is respectfully informed that this theatre will reopen on
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1, 1873,
With the GREAT ARTIST,
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
In his realistic impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
The list of the company and further particulars will be made known in future announcements.
The Box-office will be opened on Tuesday, Aug. 26, at the theatre, and at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway, for the sale of reserved seats, from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND MILITARY ALLEGORY, ENTITLED
COLOR GUARD.
FOR SEVEN NIGHTS ONLY,
COMMENCING SEPT. 1, TO 8TH, 1873.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR.

THE PILGRIM
Will reopen in Bain Hall, on Great Jones st.,
MONDAY, SEPT. 1,
For one week, in wonderful magnificence.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead...	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	—Rockaway Express...	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach...	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach...	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead...	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway..........	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway...	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	—Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at...	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.
L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW ROUTE TO BABYLON AND FIRE ISLAND
VIA
FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hunter's Point for above places at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:30, 4, (express,) 5, (express,) 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Babylon at 6:20, 8:20, (express,) 8:30, 10:32 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:40 P. M.
Time by express train, 1 hour 10 minutes.
Time by accommodation train, 1 hour 30 minutes.
Ferry-boats leave foot of East 34th-st., New-York, fifteen minutes before train time, and leave James-slip, foot of Chambers-st., East River, thirty minutes before train time.
Trains leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. connect with boats for Fire Island.
Trains leaving Babylon at 8:20 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. connect with boats from Fire Island.
Aug. 4, 1873. G. H. SHARP, Train Despatcher.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.
The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes.
THEODORE WARREN,
Superintendent, Newport, R. I.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Aug. 26.
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, Aug. 28.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, on Saturday, Aug. 30.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 26.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Sept. 2.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)..................Aug. 28
CLEOPATRA, (Havana via Nassau)..............Sept. 4
CUBA (Havana and Mexico) Noon..................Sept. 6
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..................Sept. 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S BROADWAY THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Begins at 8 precisely.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, AUG. 25, 1873.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that his season at this central and elegantly-fitted theatre will commence on this date, and will be devoted to a series of STAR ATTRACTIONS not to be surpassed in this country.

The opening entertainment will introduce for the first time this season the celebrated
AIMEE
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
Under the direction of Mr. C. A. CHIZZOLA. This favorite and famous company has been reorganized and powerfully strengthened, and now comprises a most brilliant array of PREMIERE ARTISTS, together with a GRAND ORCHESTRA and CHORUS.
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 25, AND EVERY NIGHT this week, will be produced for the
FIRST TIME IN THIS COUNTRY,
the latest and most famous PARISIAN MUSICAL and COMICAL SENSATION, by Ch. Lecocq, Esq., in three acts, entitled
LA FILLE
DE
MME. ANGOT,
(Mme. Angot's Daughter,)
with new and beautiful scenery from the Paris models, by Mr. JOSEPH DE LA HARPE.
Magnificent new costumes from Paris, and the following immense cast:
Mlle. MARIA AIMEE (the Queen of Opera Bouffe) as..................Clairette Angot
Mlle. ROSINA STANI (prima donna from the Follies Dramatiques) as..................Mlle. Lange
Mlle. CANTRELLE as..................Amarante
Mlle. Getzey as.....Javotte | M. Lecuyer as.....Trenitz
Mlle. Juteau as.....Cydalise | M. Deschamps (first appearance) as.....
Mlle. Villiers as.....
Mlle Ducondray | Pomponnet
Mlle. Vandame as...Hersilie | M. Duplan (first appearance) as.....Louchard
Mlle. Peraut as.....Babet | M. Benedick as.....Cadet
Mlle. Deschamps as Manon | M. Julien as.....Buteux
Mlle. Nardin as.....Therese | M. Nardin as.....Guillaume
Mlle. Maria Nardin as Herbelin | M. Salvator as Un Incroyable
M. Juteau (the favorite tenor) as...Ange Pitou | M. Davolis as.....Un Officier
M. Duchesne as Larivandiere | M. Perraut as.....Un Cabaretier
FORTS DE LA HALLE, BOURGEOIS, GRENADIERS, INCROYABLES, CONSPIRATEURS, HUSSARDS, DOMESTIQUES.
DAMES DE LA HALLE, BOURGEOISES MERVEILLEUSES by the chorus.
Act 1—Le Marche des Innocents.
Act 2—Salon chez Mlle. Lang.
Act 3—Le Jardin de Calypso.

FIRST MATINEE
of
AIMEE AND MME. ANGOT'S DAUGHTER,
SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.

PRICES during the AIMEE SEASON—Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 extra; Family Circle, 50 cents.
MATINEE PRICES—Admission, with seats, $1 50, to all parts.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. K. EMMETT, *** Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, *** Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, *** Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, *** LUCILLE WESTERN, *** and HORACE LINGARD and ALICE DURNING.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.
51st, 52d, and 53d Nights
of the engagement of
DION BOUCICAULT
and
LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
of
MIMI.
MIMI.
On THURSDAY, Aug. 28,
will be presented Mr. Boucicault's charming comedies,
USED UP
and
KERRY,
with Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT
as
Sir Charles Coldstream
and
Kerry.

SCOTTISH GAMES!!!
THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GAMES
of the
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB
will be held at
JONES' WOOD,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1873.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.
SUNDAY, AUG. 24, SACRED CONCERT.
DER WAFFENSCHMIED, THE ARMORER.
COMIC OPERA BY LORTZING.
Mme. LICHTMAY..................as..................MARY
FULL CHORUSES AND ORCHESTRA.
Admission, 50 cents; seat reserved, 25 cents extra.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

By the popular steamer
ARROWSMITH,
From Pier No. 36 East River, at 9 and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M., through the East River and Long Island Sound to
SEA CLIFF GROVE,
Where, besides the unsurpassed facilities for bathing, fishing, boating, &c., a beautiful and
FREE GROVE
Is fully provided with Spring water, Tables, Seats, &c., &c., for the use of all Church, Sunday-school, family, and other orderly excursionists.
No spirituous liquors or disorderly persons are permitted on the grounds.
Tickets may be secured on steamer. For the trip 50 cents; children half price.

H. B. CROSSETT'S EXCURSION OFFICE removed temporarily to No. 391 West-st., above Christopher-st. Steamer Wyoming, barges Sarah Smith, Chicago, Caledonia, and Republic; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island, and Eagleswood.

THE TURF.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK
WILL MAKE AN
EXTRA TRIP AT 11:30 A. M.,
AUG. 23, 26, AND 27.
Races will commence at 2 P. M., or on arrival of the train.
RETURNING, a train will leave the Park for Long Branch ONLY, at 4:15 P. M., or at the termination of the races.
PASSENGERS FOR NEW-YORK will take the train LEAVING LONG BRANCH AT 6:13 P. M., connecting with STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK, ARRIVING IN NEW-YORK 7:45 P. M.
Music by Keating's Band.
M. W. SERAT, Superintendent.
JOHN F. COLE, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
MONMOUTH PARK.
EXTRA MEETING.
Three days' racing postponed until
SATURDAY, Aug. 23,
TUESDAY, 26th, and
WEDNESDAY, 27th.
Steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK leaves Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-st., at 11:30 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A SUPERIOR SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKING English; is a good plain cook and laundress. Call at No. 429 Atlantic st., near Bond st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a most competent young girl; very willing and obliging; is a plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; likes children, and is not afraid to work. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French Bureau.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY CAPABLE GERMAN cook; best City reference; in some good family, either as cook or to cook, wash, and iron; willing and obliging, and understands everything in her line of business. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY references. Call at No. 140 West 31st st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman as housekeeper or seamstress; is a good cook and baker; willing to make herself useful in a family or school; good reference. Address M. T., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG GERMAN GIRL, fifteen years old, to do house-work and take care of children; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant English woman; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and make all kinds of children's clothes; excellent City references. Apply at No. 719 7th av., near 49th st.

MALES

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESpectable man aged thirty years, who can do all kinds of out-door gardening, including cold graperies; is also a very good driver; can milk and attend furnaces; first-class recommendations from last employer. Call at No. 232 East 54th st., or address M. K., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—FIRST CLASS; understands the growing of grapes, peaches, &c., in pots; also the management of hot and cold graperies; is an excellent plant-grower and bouquet-maker; first-class testimonials. Address M. C. Dorney, No. 226 West 18th st.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A GERman Protestant man, who is a good driver and groom, and can do plain gardening, milk, mow lawn, tend furnace, and other work about a place; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT MARried man, without any incumbrance, to take care of an invalid, or in any capacity; is strictly temperate; the wife as chamber-maid and waitress; either in a private or public house; good references. Address J. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

VALET OR SECOND WAITER.—ENGLISH, age twenty-four years; speaks French and German; good recommendations. Address Philip Brück, No. 643 3d av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class references. Address A. N., [illegible] East 20th-st.

THE ELEVENTH PICNIC.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

A SAIL UP THE HUDSON—NEARLY THIRTEEN HUNDRED CHILDREN VISIT THE PALISADES.

Twelve hundred and eighty-four boys and girls were made supremely happy by THE TIMES excursion yesterday. It differed essentially from its predecessors in route and the children taken. In the first place the Palisades was the point at which they were landed, and secondly, the little folks came from the up-town, centre, and lower portions of the City. They were strangers to each other in the morning, but parted the best of friends before sundown.

At an early hour the barge was removed from the foot of West Tenth street to the pier at the foot of Rector, and all preparations for their reception having been carefully made, the children were sought by the manager and the band. Both proceeded to St. Paul's Guild building, in the rear of that church, where it was expected that a large concourse of little ones would await them. There was an immense crowd, but not so large by 500 as had been promised. Those in attendance, however, made up in excitement for any deficit in numbers. They were in their best clothes, and many of the girls were prettily dressed in white and pink. The boys, of course, having paid little attention to external appearances, came, as they are seen in the streets daily, hatless, shoeless, and often shirtless. It would be difficult to say at what hour they had begun to gather before the Guild. The officers on post there stated that the "morning relief" found the little fellows in dozens sitting on the curbs and steps, anxiously watching each cross-street corner for the arrival of the band, which they had been told they were to follow to the boat.

When the manager and their musician did come up Rector into Church street, a succession of joyous cries of recognition went up from the variegated mass of children filling the space between the graveyard walls and the houses opposite. In ten minutes, without the slightest trouble, they had formed in solid column behind the music, and, at the word, started in good order for the boat, through Church, Rector, and West streets. As they passed they waved adieus, and shouted happy "good byes" to their parents looking down on them from the open windows of the overcrowded tenements. The 'longshoremen and carters stopped working to scan the happy faces going by. The boys and girls marched straight on board without a break in their line, or the slightest interruption, and the barge went up the East River. Before leaving, finding that he had not received the quota promised him by the St. Paul's Guild, Mr. Willimas sent a messenger to Capts. Mount and Ward, of the Seventh and Tenth Wards, to notify the children who had been disappointed on the former picnics from those places, to summon the same and wait at the Eldridge street Station-house for his coming. He reached that place in good season, with the music, and found the street for two blocks packed with youngsters of every age and complexion. In a very short time the boys and girls, four abreast, strung out for more than two long blocks. They proceeded in close order through Eldridge, across East Broadway, to Market-street, and along it to the barge at the end of the pier below. Again, without a halt or interruption of any kind, the little ones passed on board in single file. The boat got away in good time, amid the cheers of a multitude of men and women, who had followed the procession from the Station-house. One gentleman, who watched the many bareheaded little boys going on board, said he was sorry that he hadn't a case of hats to distribute among them. He was told that he could fulfill his charitable intention if he felt so inclined.

The boat proceeded up the East River to the foot of Thirty-fourth street, where all the children of the Thirty-first Street Mission School were, by special appointment. During the trip thither, the boys and girls amused themselves variously. Songs and dances enlivened the time between Market and Thirty-fourth streets, which were reached in fifteen or twenty minutes. The embarkation at this point did not take long, and the final start was made. It was originally intended to take the children to Oriental Grove, on Long Island, but, seeing that the tide was very strong against him, the manager would not risk a passage through Hell Gate, so he ordered the Captain to 'bout ship and go up the Hudson to the Palisades. This proved to be quite as pleasant a trip as any former one to Oriental Grove.

The rays of the sun were fearfully hot, and not a breeze blew to allay their intensity. But the rapid motion of the vessel made a current of air which was very refreshing, and caused the elder children to be grateful for their release from the stifling City. They could dance and play kiss in the ring with zest. These and other games were started and greatly enjoyed. Passing steamers and fine scenery were alike forgotten in the boisterous and bubbling mirth reigning throughout. The Castle Garden was repassed without so much as a word of recognition, and, unlike their precursors on former picnics, the children on this did not leave their amusements to reply to the friendly whistles blown by nearly every steam-boat that went by. The first pause in the jollity was made by the barge's arrival at Pleasant Valley, whither the manager went in a small boat to ascertain whether the children would be permitted to land or not. A negative answer being received, as the place was already engaged, the manager returned to the barge, and she proceeded up the river to the Palisades, where a landing was effected, and, receiving their luncheon, as they had their breakfasts before, the children were sent on shore—the girls and small boys first, the large boys afterward. This part of the Palisades is a thickly-wooded declivity, and the boys immediately rushed into the brush and undergrowth, and valorously attempted to scale the steep moss-covered rocks. Others got out of their scanty clothing in a twinkling, and were splashing about in the water. The girls found a little paradise in this queer place. They discovered rare rock flowers, unknown weeds of every possible shade of green, singularly formed toadstools, and immense bull-frogs. Many of the elder girls shrieked in prettily-feigned and genuine terror, when one of these creatures leaped suddenly from some mossy fissure, while the little girls nearly always wanted to catch, pocket, and carry them home as trophies of their expedition up the Hudson.

The manager's assistants and officers had to scour the woods to bring the children back to the open space at the head of the dock, where Punch and Judy were enticing the swimmers from the adjacent waters. When hundreds hurried to the little theatre, the two eminent artists welcomed them heartily in a suitable prologue, which was rapidly followed by the well-known drama. The sun was very hot, and the spot so sequestered that the atmosphere was too oppressive, and the little ones were ordered on board the barge, where the air was purer. An early start homeward was then made, and, as the steamer towed the excursionists into the middle of the broad river, a refreshing breeze sprang up, and made the return to the City delightful.

There was a change in the programme of amusements during this trip. Round games and general dancing gave way to individual performances. The soloists, having been found by the officers, were brought forward on a stage constructed of benches, and introduced by them to an appreciative, though over-demonstrative, audience squatting around on the upper deck. There was Mr. Paddy Tierney, a fair-haired, delicate lad of twelve, who was very successful as a comic vocalist. He especially delighted the listeners by his rendition of "Hart's Island on the Bay." He got no less than six imperative recalls. Then there was "Reddy," alias "Cock-eyed Timmy," who warbled "Molly Darling," and other minstrel melodies. Three or four jig-dancers were equally fortunate with the bystanders. Downstairs, at the same time, the girls were doing their best to make the most of their opportunity. They danced polkas, waltzes, quadrilles, redowas, and galops until the order was given to "fall in" and get their ice-cream.

This was the long-looked for moment, and was considered the event of the day by the children. They had early learned that "Steam-boat Frank" had charge of this part of the entertainment, and from that moment regarded him as a sort of great personage, in whose good graces it were well to stand high. Consequently, many of the little girls had spoken to him on the upward trip, so as to be able to claim an acquaintanceship at the important moment of distribution. They did this, and appealingly said when receiving plates of cream, "Ah! Steam-boat Frank, give us a good one." The boys coveted the cooling luxury as much as the girls, but were always trying to steal down a second time rather than beg for more.

The sandwiches, lemonade, ice-cream, and other provisions having been finally served out, and there being no more to come, the children turned their whole attention to dancing and singing. The whirl of waltzers, tramp of jiggers, and chorus of singers never ceased, except while the Thirty-first street Mission School was being landed at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, East River. When the barge left this place and turned her head toward Market street, the little ones still on board resumed their dancing and singing. At 5:30 o'clock the first body went ashore at Thirty-fourth street. At 6 o'clock the second division, having been marshaled on the lower deck, was landed carefully at the foot of Market street and escorted home by four officers sent by Capt. Ward.

The third division, or the children from the neighborhood of the Battery, were then taken to the place from which they came in the morning. On the way thither they marched about the decks in column singing popular choruses, and finally arrived at the foot of Rector street in good time. Everybody was contented and happy; not an accident had occurred beyond the cutting of a little boy's hand with a shell, and one of the girls being slightly bruised by a fall. The medical officers, Drs. Thoms, Stiles, and Pollard, had to content themselves with aiding in looking after the children at their games. The officers deserve honorable mention. They were Roundsman Mead and Officers Bendon, Kennedy, Hunt, Fisher, Grogan, McPherson, Travers, Hart, and Farley, all from the City Hall Precinct.

The following were the expenses incurred during the day:

Barge, tug, and boat	$135 00
Band	66 00
Punch and Judy	10 00
300 loaves bread	30 00
3,000 rolls	30 00
1,400 cakes	42 00
93 pounds corned beef	16 73
155 pounds ham	27 90
45 pounds tongues	9 45
55 pounds butter	19 80
Steward and waiters	40 00
Extra help	7 00
Steward's stores	17 20
Repairs	4 00
320 quarts milk	19 20
280 quarts ice-cream	98 00
1,500 pounds ice	3 00
Citric acid	3 00
Box lemons	15 40
Printing	13 50
Cartage	4 00
Medical supplies	2 00
Coffee and tea	3 34
Wharfage	4 00
Petty cash	15 30
Total	$625 82

This make the pro rata expense for each of the 1,284 children taken about forty-eight and a half cents.

BROKERS CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

A SERIOUS CASE OF CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD, INVOLVING A MATTER OF $50,000.

On Thursday afternoon a warrant was issued by Justice Ledwith at the instance of Nathaniel McKay, a broker, residing at No. 44 West Twenty-Fourth street, for the arrest of William C. Potter, also a broker, residing at No. 113 East Fourteenth street, and John C. Barnes, President of the Chicago and North-western Railroad. The affidavit upon which the warrant was issued charged Messrs. Potter and Barnes with conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretenses. McKay charges that on the 27th November, 1871, Potter came to him and obtained fifty bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, valued at $1,000 each, promising to pay for them the following day, but giving no security. The bonds were given on the representation of Potter that he wished to purchase with them some New-York and Boston Railroad bonds, for which he had a customer. McKay was to have been paid with the proceeds of the New-York and Boston Railroad bonds. It is further charged in the affidavit that the bonds were handed over to John C. Barnes, who obtained $2,500 on them, and that Potter and Barnes unlawfully conspired to obtain the bonds by false pretenses, without any intention of paying for them. At a subsequent period the bonds passed into the hands of one Taylor, who in turn gave them to Geo. W. Markham. Markham, it is charged, disposed of them for $5,000, and appropriated the money to his own use. He is now being criminally prosecuted in the Yorkville Police Court by McKay. Since the first transaction in relation to the bonds the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad has been sold, and the bonds are now pronounced worthless. McKay has made repeated ineffectual demands for payment, and within the past few months has commenced action in the Supreme Court for the recovery of $50,000, which amount he claims was the par value of the bonds when obtained by Potter in November, 1871. The attorney for Potter succeeded in having the case taken from the short calendar and placed as No. 2,000 on the long calendar. It was this action on the part of the defendants that, according to McKay's statement, induced him to commence criminal proceedings. The affidavit upon which the facts relating to the original transaction is based is prolix and anything but clear. The warrant for the arrest of Potter and Barnes was placed in the hands of Officer Wolf, of the Jefferson Market Court Squad. Wolf succeeded in arresting Potter, but Barnes could not be found. The prisoner was brought up at Jefferson Market, yesterday, and committed for examination by Justice Ledwith, his bail being fixed at $2,500 on each complaint. The examination will take place next Monday week.

THE MORICHES DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Ever since the lamentable accident at Centre Moriches, on Tuesday last, when Messrs. Rowe and Keiller were drowned, the fishermen and others living in the neighborhood have been untiring in their efforts to find the bodies. Three kind-hearted residents, June Bishop, Daniel Murdock, and Wallace Jones, who have generously sacrificed much time and labor in the search, on Friday morning, at about 8:30 o'clock, found the remains of Mr. Keiller on the beach near Patchogue, sixteen miles from where he was lost. It was evident from the condition of the body that Mr. Keiller had been seized with cramp, as the knees were drawn up to the chin, and the arms were also rigid and drawn inward. The remains were taken to Moriches, and Justice of the Peace Clark and Dr. Jarvis held an inquest. The verdict, of course, was accidental death by drowning, and the body was then given in charge of Mr. Keiller's brother and a gentleman connected with the Brooklyn *Union*, who paid the fisherman a reward that had been offered for its recovery. It was brought to Brooklyn yesterday morning. Yesterday at noon a telegram was received from Capt. J. E. Holden announcing that Mr. Rowe's body had also been found at Patchogue. No particulars were given, and Mr. Rowe's two brothers and a representative of THE TIMES started for Patchogue in the 4:10 P. M. train to bring the body back. They will probably return on Monday morning. At the time Mr. Keiller's body was found the remains of an unknown man and woman were also recovered. They were not recognized, and were buried soon after, being much decomposed. The man appeared to have been a sailor.

SUICIDE IN MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

A lady named Van Horn, the wife of Richard Van Horn, one of the oldest residents of Middletown, N. Y., came to her death yesterday in consequence of her own act. A short time ago one of her daughters died, and ever since she has been subject to fits of melancholy. Yesterday morning she failed to make her appearance at the usual hour. On going to her room her husband found her lying unconscious on the bed, and soon after she died. It was learned that she had risen during the night and taken a dose of laudanum. Her friends claim that she took the dose for the purpose of gaining a little rest.

FIVE BURGLARS CAUGHT.

Officers Barrett and Dorsey, of the Sixth Precinct, while on duty in the Bowery, near Bayard street, on Friday night, heard a conversation between two thieves, named John Kelly and Francis Diamond, which led the officers to believe that a burglary was contemplated. They soon after found Kelly and Diamond in the dwelling of Mr. Johnson, at No. 9 Elizabeth street, into which they forced an entrance, and also arrested John Quinn, John H. French, and George Marsh, three other thieves, who were waiting outside to watch for the Police. The five prisoners were held for trial at the Tombs yesterday morning.

WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending at 1 P. M., Aug. 23, 1873: Barometer—Mean, 30.008 inches; maximum at 9P. M. Aug. 17, 30.099 inches; maximum at 0h. 0m. A. M. Aug. 17, 29.880 inches; range, .219 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 72.9°; maximum at 1 P. M. Aug. 23, 85°; minimum at 3 A. M. Aug. 18, 63.2°; range, 21.8°. Remarks: Aug. 17, rain from 0h. 40m. A. M. to 3:40 A. M.; amount of water, .05 inch. Aug. 18, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .49 inch. Aug. 19, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 9 A. M.; amount of water, .09 inch. Aug. 20, rain from 6:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .65 inch. Aug. 21, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 10:30 P. M.; amount of water, 4.16 inches. Aug. 22, rain from 5:15 A. M. to 6 A. M.; amount of water, .03 inch. Total amount of water for week, 5.47 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 762 miles.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

A large number of the members of the National Rifle Association assembled at Creedmoor yesterday afternoon. The weather was fine and the shooting good. At least sixty members participated, and all the targets were in use. A number of sweepstake matches took place, but only one was officially reported, which was between members of the Twenty-second and Eighty-fourth Regiments, trying their hands first at 200 and then at 500 yards. Messrs. Magner, Dunning, and Rouse lost their last shots on the 500 yards score on account of the expiration of the time for the match. The interest in the enterprise is increasing, and new members are being added to the association every day. Five shots were allowed; bulls-eyes, 4; centres, 3; outers, 2; highest possible score, 20.

SECTARIAN EDUCATION.

ANTI-PUBLIC SCHOOL CRUSADE.

AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY—THE TERRORS OF THE CHURCH THREATENED.

The movement inaugurated among the Roman Catholic clergymen in this City for the establishment of sectarian schools in opposition to the public school system, is being vigorously pushed forward by its supporters, and from all that can be learned on the subject the success of the undertaking is being looked forward to with the most intense solicitude in Roman Catholic circles. The first step taken in the matter was the action of Father O'Farrel, pastor of St. Peter's Church, in establishing a new parochial school for the First Ward. For this purpose a large six-story brick building was purchased in Church street, between Cedar and Thames, and contracts were entered into for fitting it up as a school. Workmen have been busy on the building during the Summer, and it is expected that the school will be open for the reception of pupils on the 1st of September. The basement and top floor will be set apart for the recreation of the pupils during the hours set apart for that purpose. The first floor will be made into one large class-room, and the second, third, and fourth floors will contain two class-rooms each. The new building is intended for the accommodation of 500 male scholars, the old parochial school in the basement of St. Peter's Church being still kept open for the use of female scholars. It is intended, as soon as the new school is firmly established, and the fund increased, to enlarge the building in Church street for the accommodation of double the number of pupils, and abolish the old school in Barclay street, which has been found inadequate to the wants of the parish. The new school will be in close proximity to Public School No. 29, in Greenwich street.

A TIMES reporter visited Father O'Farrel yesterday and conversed with him on the subject of the new school. The reverend gentleman expressed himself entirely satisfied with the progress of the work, and states that he has not the slightest doubt of the ultimate success of the movement. It is an error, he says, to suppose that the idea of the new school originated with him, the fact being that although he is heart and soul in the movement—the subject was ventilated years ago by his predecessor, Father Quinn, who may be said to have been the founder of the project. Father O'Farrel also states that the movement for the new school did not emanate from him; but was commenced after hundreds of his parishioners had come and begged of him, in the name of the Almighty, to provide some schools where their children could be taught religion in addition to secular instruction. These people stated that they were too poor and illiterate to get their children a religious education, and wished to send them to a school where their spiritual welfare would be attended to. Such pressure as this, Father O'Farrel says, he could not withstand, and being himself strongly in favor of providing a suitable parochial school, at once called a meeting of the congregation to take action in the matter. The parishioners expressed themselves entirely in unison with the project, and the necessary funds for purchasing a site were promptly subscribed. A suitable site could not, however, be obtained at the time, and the matter lay in abeyance for some months, when, as Father O'Farrel states, the present building presented itself, and was at once purchased by the parish. The cost of the building and school-fittings will be about $90,000 in all, of which a sufficient sum has been subscribed by the pew-holders to carry on the movement with success. The remainder, the clergy state, will be forthcoming at the proper time.

Father O'Farrel says he cannot but look on the enterprise with the utmost favor, combining, as it will, secular and religious instruction, and training the youth of his flock so that they may become good Catholics and citizens. With Roman Catholics, he says, the schools are but the stepping-stones to the Church, and the two should, therefore, be indissolubly united. He had no doubt that the Catholics in the First Ward numbered fully if not over three-fourths of the inhabitants, and it was only fair that they should be enabled to send their children to a school where they could be instructed in the tenets of their religion. In answer to several other questions, Father O'Farrel stated that the school would be under the care of the Christian Brothers, who were excellent teachers, and he believed that when the new school was opened, on the 1st of September, it would be overcrowded with scholars. Being asked whether the movement in this parish was his own individual act, not sanctioned by the Archbishop, and at variance with the opinions of a great number of Roman Catholic laity and clergy, Father O'Farrel stated that the movement was entirely in harmony with the views of all classes of Roman Catholics in the City, and had the full sanction of the Archbishop.

Referring to the assertion that the movement in St. Peter's Parish, if found to be successful, would be followed by similar movements in every parish in the City, Father O'Farrel did not deny the probability of it, and said it was only natural that the other clergymen in the City should follow his example if he succeeded, and provide schools for the children of their own denomination. The reverend gentleman was then asked whether it was not the intention of the Roman Catholics, in case the parochial school system became a success, to apply to the Legislature for appropriations for their support. He replied that he could not see why schools which would have a larger attendance than the public schools should not in fairness receive appropriations, if they imparted equal if not superior secular education, as well as religious instruction. It did not matter to the Legislature, he said, who taught the schools so long as the children were well educated, and presented as creditable a record as the children of the public schools. In conclusion, Father O'Farrel again stated that he had the greatest confidence in the success of the movement, and predicted that the new parochial school in the First Ward would become one of the most flourishing institutions in the City.

Public School No. 29, in Greenwich street, which must, of course, be materially affected by the opening of the Roman Catholic school, and nothing less than the abolition of which, it is asserted, will satisfy the promoters of the new parochial school, consists of a male grammar school, with an average attendance of 300; a female grammar school, with an attendance of 230, and a primary school, having an attendance of about 600 children. Of these numbers fully two-thirds were born in this country of Irish Catholic parents, the remaining portion being principally of German parentage. The record of this school for the past few years has been very satisfactory, the attendance in the male school having increased from 171 to 300. On three different occasions the cadetships offered for competition among all the public and parochial schools in the Congressional district were won by pupils of the First Ward School, the names of the successful competitors being Keeffe, Barry, and Fitzsimons. The school happens to be, remarkably enough, one of the most essentially Roman Catholic schools in the City, the principals, with one exception, being all Roman Catholics, and, out of forty-four teachers, at least thirty-six are of the same religion. A number of the more intelligent Roman Catholic residents in the ward say that they have been solicited time after time by the priests to withdraw their children from the public schools and send them to the parish school. Nor have they stopped at solicitation, as the Roman Catholics themselves say that when the clergymen found appeals were of no avail they had recourse to coercion, and plainly informed the parents that they would not administer to them the rites of the Church while they persisted in sending their children to the public schools. This course of conduct, as might be expected, had the effect of frightening numbers of parents into sending their children to the parochial school, and a considerable falling off might be noticed in the attendance at the public schools. After a little time, however, the majority of the children again came to the public school, there parents feeling satisfied that a better education was imparted there.

A number of Roman Catholics, with whom the public school system has grown very popular, positively refuse to withdraw their children from the public schools, and pay no attention to the solicitations of the priests, stating that they are themselves quite competent to judge as to what education they shall provide for their children. Since the appropriations from the Legislature to parochial schools have been discontinued, the Roman Catholic clergymen have laid very heavy burdens on their parishioners for the support of their schools, levying assessments on each family in the parish, beside collecting subscriptions. It is also stated that they have obtained the names of all the Roman Catholic families in the ward, with the number of children, and threaten to announce from the altar the names of those who do not send their children to the new school. Mr. P. G. Duffy, the Principal of Public School No. 29, states that he does not anticipate any considerable diminution in the attendance of pupils at his school from the opening of Father O'Farrel's school. He states that he believes the benefits of the public school education are so thoroughly understood among the residents of the ward that parents will not, for the gratification of any particular class of persons, withdraw their children from a school in which a superior standard of education is taught.

Such are the facts in connection with the new departure in school instruction, and the developments of the next few months will be looked forward to with intense anxiety by all who are interested in upholding the admirable system of public school education which has been brought to such perfection in this City.

THE BRODERICK TRAGEDY.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE CARMINE STREET MURDER—THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION—CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED BOY.

Deputy Coroner Marsh made a post-mortem examination yesterday, at No. 81 Carmine street, on the body of James W. Broderick, who was murdered by his father on Friday morning. The doctor found an incised wound on the left side of the chest one inch long, situated three and a half inches to the left of the median line of the body and three inches below the nipple. A probe introduced into the wound penetrated the chest and passed upward and backward and toward the right. A second incised wound was found on the left side of the chest three and a half inches distant from the first wound, three-quarters of an inch long, situated seven inches from the median line of the chest and four inches below the left nipple. The direction of this wound is upward and backward, penetrating the chest. The left pleural cavity was found to contain about one gallon of blood. There was an incised wound of the apex of the heart extending into the left ventricle. Death was due to internal hemorrhage from the stab wound in the heart. While the post mortem was proceeding, a crowd of curious people anxious to learn the latest details concerning the unnatural murder, stood round the entrance to the house, and those who were fortunate enough, by any pretext, to gain an entrance thronged round the door of the room in which the examination was being made. The circumstances that led to the killing, the deed itself, the character and habits of the principal actors in the tragedy, the chances of recovery of the wounded son, the probable fate of the accused—in fact every little incident, however remotely connected with the murder—was eagerly discussed. The majority condemned the act of the brutal father as utterly without excuse, but very few inclined to the opinion that his crime would be expiated on the gallows. Already the line of defense was mapped out in the gossip of the neighbors. "Sure the man couldn't do it unless he was crazy," was a remark dropped by one of the gossipers. And then another put in a good word for the accused. "He was a hard-working man if he did take a drop of drink, and the boys often bothered him." Another was found to assert that Broderick was troubled about his boys because they did not work. They were big enough, he had often said, to take care of themselves—to make their own living, and not be a burden on him. When these people were questioned none of them could say that the boys did not work, nor could they point out anything in their lives that was riotous or disorderly or calculated to cause trouble to their father. Indeed, but few of them knew more of the domestic life of the unfortunate family than the veriest stranger. Yet, in discussing the murder there were several who professed to be familiar with all its details. It was asserted that Broderick was attacked by his sons, and that he used the knife in self-defense. Some went so far as to say that the eldest son called out to his brother during the struggle immediately preceding the murder to "throw the old fellow down the stairs." This, like all the rest, was found to be the merest gossip—a tale that had passed through many mouths, and with each relation gathered a new exaggeration.

The grief-stricken wife and mother seems hardly yet to have realized the full extent of her terrible misfortune. She has shed few tears, but in her face is a fixed stony look, as she sits beside the coffin of her murdered boy. The consolations of well-meaning friends, who try to bring her from the room, she puts away with a gentle wave of the hand. She speaks but little; her sorrow is yet too great for utterance. While the post-mortem examination was being made yesterday the unfortunate woman was of course required to leave the room. She spoke then of her husband and of her son John. Broderick, whatever his faults, was always kind to his wife. She is a woman of gentle disposition, and had great influence over him. When all others failed to draw him from his savage moods she usually succeeded. Yesterday she spoke of the picnic. It was an event looked forward to for several days with pleasureable anticipations by the family. Broderick refused to go himself, but insisted on his wife taking the holiday.

Clara and Kate Broderick visited their wounded brother at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. The young man is doing very well, and repeatedly asked—although forbidden to speak much by the doctors—for his mother. He is still very weak, but is most anxious to leave the hospital, and attend his brother's funeral. Should he persist in this course it may cost him his life.

After the post-mortem examination was made, Coroner Young decided to hold the inquest on Monday at 10 o'clock. If John Broderick is then unable to attend, the father will be taken to the bedside of his son while the latter gives his testimony. The following jury has been impaneled: Thomas Dallas, No. 56 West Thirteenth street, John C. Hertle, No. 30 Beekman street; Wm. Farleigh, No. 487 Broadway; Joseph T. Rodgers, No. 186 Varick street; and Wm. Cleary, No. 195 Varick street.

After the Coroner had left the house, preparations were made to wake the body, after the Irish fashion. The deceased was attired in a suit of black, with a white shirt and black tie. A handsome rose-wood coffin, raised on two chairs, contains the remains. During the night candles will be lighted round the coffin, and the immediate friends of the family will testify their respect for the deceased by keeping vigil until morning. The features of the murdered boy wore a composed look and gave no indication of the terrible manner of his taking off. The poor old grandmother, who was the innocent cause of the disturbance which ended so terribly, cannot long survive the shock occasioned to her already shattered nerves by the tragic event of yesterday. She is more demonstrative in her grief than the mother of the boy. All day yesterday she sat in a low chair at the foot of the coffin, rocking herself from side to side, and giving utterance to her sorrow in low, feeble moans. The funeral will take place to-morrow, at noon, when the remains will be borne to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

DOG LAW.

Charles Clark was brought before Judge Daniels yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus, and his discharge moved for. It appeared that Clark had been committed by Justice Dowling, in default of $2,000 bail, on the charge of the larceny of a dog belonging to a Mr. Hilbrom, and valued by the owner at $180. Counsel took the points in favor of his client, that a dog could not be the subject of a larceny; and, if it could, the evidence was insufficient on which to hold the accused. Judge Daniels held that although in earlier times, when larceny was a hanging matter, it was usually conceded that it was hardly fair to hang a man for a dog; yet, since hanging for such offenses has been abolished, property in dogs has come to be recognized. He would, therefore, hold that counsel's point as to a dog being the subject of larceny was not well taken, but there being no evidence that the dog had been seen in the possession of the prisoner, he would deem it his duty to discharge him, unless such evidence could be furnished. The case was, therefore, adjourned until Monday, to allow the District Attorney an opportunity to produce further testimony.

PERSONAL.

Judge John H. Farquhar, of Indiana; Hon. H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati, and Gen. J. A. Magruder, of Georgetown, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. C. L. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Thomas Karl, of Worcester, and R. L. Ingraham, of Massachusetts, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. W. C. Alexander, of Saratoga Springs, is at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. D. E. Somes and Hon. J. Hanscom, of Washington, and Hon. E. G. Cattell, of Philadelphia, are at the Union Square Hotel.

Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, of the United States Army; Judge C. P. Jones, of Indiana, and Judge Chas. Daniels, of Buffalo, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Col. D. E. Huger, of Alabama; Major R. J. Manning, of Baltimore, and Hon. G. E. Howard, of Springfield, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. William Myers, of Washington, D. C., and Hon. James Tillinghast, of Albany, General Superintendent of the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroad, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The Police last week arrested 1,777 persons.

During the week ending at noon yesterday, there were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, 615 deaths, 513 births, and 156 marriages, showing a decrease of 73 deaths and 22 marriages, and an increase of 10 births, as compared with the preceding week.

Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 15 fires for the week ending at 8 A. M. yesterday, involving a loss of $1,955; insurance, $39,500. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Window-curtains taking fire from gas-light, 1; carelessness with candles, 2; foul chimneys, 5; defective flue, 1; leak in gas-pipe, 1; overheated furnace, 1; slaking of lime, 1; children playing with matches, 1; mice gnawing matches, 1; defective furnace, 1.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A special meeting of the Board of Education will be held on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of awarding contracts and transacting other business.

The steam-ship Deutschland, which left Bremen on Aug. 9 and Southampton on Aug. 12, reached this port yesterday, with advices later by two days than those previously at hand.

Controller Green paid yesterday, through City Paymaster Moor Falls, the laborers on "small pipes" to Aug. 15, the pay-roll received from Department of Public Works the day before (Aug. 22) amounting to $10,819 11.

Nothing of interest transpired in the Mayor's office yesterday, and the visitors were few. It is deemed probable that the Mayor will make his nominations for Commissioners of Charities ane Correction at the close of next week.

Mallory Post No. 55, G. A. R., was mustered in on Friday night by Assistant Adjt. Gen. John K. Perley, assisted by Assistant Quarter-master Gen. Joseph Forbes. A large delegation from head-quarters of the State, and numerous posts was present. Col. T. Lillie Mercer acted as Secretary.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From arrears of taxes, assessments, water-rents, and interest, $4,197 71; assessments for street openings and improvements and interest, $1,988 50; market rents and fees, $512 75; Croton water rents and penalties, $1,959 75; licenses, $47 75. Total, $8,706 46.

The collections of the Bureau of Assessments for the week ending Aug. 23 amount to $21,620 34, divided as follows: Broadway widening fund, $3,295 60; Riverside Park, $616 40; assessment, $4,817; new road or drive, $1,673; street improvement, $9,844 42; Sixth avenue improvement, $150; interest on assessments, $1,223 92; total, $21,620 34; collection between Jan. 1 and Aug. 16, 1873, $4,227,796 79; total collections for the year 1873, $4,249,417 13.

BROOKLYN.

There were 518 arrests for the week ending Aug. 23.

Robert Lewis, of the First Precinct Police, who has been on the force since March 8, 1865, died suddenly yesterday morning at No. 177 Front street, of heart disease.

It is rumored that Ex-Detective Sampson, of New-York, has been solicited by the Brooklyn Police Commissioners to accept the position of Police Superintendent of Brooklyn.

William Matthewson, of No. 190 Conover street, dropped dead yesterday at the corner of Commerce and Van Brunt streets. The body was delivered to the friends, and the Coroner was notified.

Mr. Nichols Stemmerman, grocer, No. 97 Fourth avenue, while driving through Atlantic avenue early yesterday morning, was seriously injured by a collision with a grocery wagon. He was taken home.

Arthur St. John, aged seven years, of No. 94 Summit street, while playing on a raft at the foot of Clinton street, fell into the water and was drowned. The body was found and taken to his late residence, to await an inquest.

The work of removing the decayed grain, caused by the fire at Woodruff & Robinson's stores, from the river at the foot of Amity street is going on slowly, and it is expected that before Winter the bulk will be removed.

An unknown man, aged about forty years, attired in a striped flannel shirt, no coat, while attempting to step ashore from a canal-boat at Harbeck's stores, Furman street, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was not found.

A circular order was issued yesterday by Acting Superintendent Folk complimenting Detectives Williams and Riggs on the capture of Dr. King, and Detectives Folk and Corwin on the capture of Emil Lowenstein, and calling upon the whole force to emulate their example.

Henry Andrews, a seaman belonging to the brig Mary Varwall, lying at Harbeck's stores, while attempting to get on board his vessel on Friday night, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was not recovered. He was twenty-six years old, five feet three inches high, light complexion, light hair, and wore black pants, &c.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. James McDougall, Jr., of Babylon, has been elected President of the Collegiate Institute, at York, Penn., with a salary of $3,000 per annum.

A collection for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent forest fires on Long Island will be taken up in the Free Christian Church in East Setauket to-day.

The inquest in the case of John Magee, who was killed on the railroad near Blissville on Friday night, was commenced yesterday and adjourned until the 28th inst. The remains were forwarded to Jamaica for interment.

Two brothers, named Charles and Jeremiah Baker, who left Sayville on the 5th inst., on board the sloop Wm. Miller, with a load of clams, bound for Newark, N. J., have not been heard of since, and are supposed to have been lost in the storm.

The Common Council of Long Island City meet as an investigating committee at the City Hall at 10 A. M. to-morrow, when the members of the Water Board, who have been subpœnaed, will appear before them with books and papers for examination.

The Kelsey case has taken a new turn. By an order of Justice J. F. Barnard, the indictment against Royal Sammis and George B. Banks, for riot and assault, has been removed from the Court of Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which meets at Riverhead on the 27th of October.

Sophia Wolf waar bought before Judge Parcell, at Astoria, yesterday, on complaint of John Clarke, who said she was a lunatic and dangerous, she having on Friday gone into the apartments of others living in the house, threatening them with a large carving-knife. She was placed in safe custody until the necessary papers for her removal to the State Lunatic Asylum, at Binghamton, can be made out.

Newtown Creek is becoming a favorite training-ground for oarsmen. William Gannon, who is to row a race against Hughes next week, has his head-quarters at the American Boat-house. Hughes puts up at Burnett's, and John Biglin starts out every day from the Seawanhaka Club-house. The three can be seen every day on the creek pulling lustily and getting in condition for their approaching contests.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Democrats of Westchester County are actively preparing for the Fall election.

The Board of Water Commissioners of Yonkers have appointed Mr. W. W. Wilson Civil Engineer to survey Bowers' Pond and make specifications for its enlargement to a capacity of about 1,000,000 gallons of water.

The Board of Police Commissioners of Yonkers have entered into an arrangement to furnish the town of King's Bridge with one Sergeant, one Roundsman, four Patrolmen, and one Doorman, for the sum of $10,000.

The Commissioners for the Construction of Midland avenue report progress. There is a large force at work upon the new bridge across the Bronx River and Harlem Railroad track, between Bronxville and West Mount Vernon.

Sergt. J. M. King, of the Yonkers Police Force, has been detailed to take charge of the sub-station at Kings Bridge. Roundsman George W. Osborne has been promoted to Sergeant. Patrolmen F. H. Woodruff and J. P. Embree have been promoted to be Roundsmen.

ALONG THE HUDSON.

Yonkers has a balance of $25,000 in its public treasury.

A valuable mine of iron ore has been discovered on the premises of B. A. Youmans, at Garrison's.

The new town of King's Bridge has contracted with the Police Board of Yonkers for police protection at a cost of $10,000 per annum.

Ned Buntline, the sensation novelist, while intoxicated, on Friday last, shot the engineer of the steamer Cheysteriah, slightly wounding him.

The concert given at Cold Springs by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Library Association, netted that institution $1,000.

Rev. Charles F. Hoffman, rector of St. Philip's Church, in the Highlands, at Garrison's, has resigned his charge, with a view of accepting a call in New-York City.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the Hudson River, near Verplanck's Point, on Thursday morning. Coroner Basset took charge of the remains.

A district convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Hudson River towns will be held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Peekskill, on Wednesday next.

A boat-race is to come off shortly at Yonkers between E. O. Carpenter and Wm. H. Whitmore. Both gentlemen are engaged in the banking-house of James B. Colgate & Co.

C. N. Ferris, the absconding ticket and freight agent at Lake Mahopac was arrested in New-York City on Friday night, and lodged in the Putnam County Jail yesterday.

In consequence of the rains of Thursday and Friday, Nepperhan Creek, at Yonkers, has risen to such an extent that the basement of a number of stores on Main street are flooded.

The new Civil Damage law has been called into requisition in Poughkeepsie. Mary Mitchell has commenced suit against three liquor-dealers for selling liquor to her husband. The case will come up on Monday.

A project is on foot for the purchase of Bower's Pond for the purpose of supplying Yonkers with pure and wholesome water. A civil engineer is surveying the pond with a view of increasing its capacity to 1,000,000 gallons.

The work of sounding for the piers and surveying for the approaches of the Poughkeepsie bridge has been commenced. A new board of directors is to be elected in a few days, after which it is likely that the work will be pushed forward more vigorously.

The Third Regiment of the National Guard, State of New-York, having disbanded, Company H, of Yonkers, propose to raise an independent battalion. The company will celebrate the disbandment of the regiment by a picnic and target-shoot on Friday next.

An Italian laborer on the large sewer on Mill-street, Poughkeepsie, slipped from the edge of the excavation, this morning, and fell a distance of twenty-two feet into the trench below. Though the sides and bottom of the trench are jagged rock, the man sustained only slight injuries.

Messrs. Trevor and Colgate, the Yonkers millionaires, have subscribed $90,000 to the academic branch of the Madison University. These are the same gentlemen who built the Baptist church of Yonkers free of costs, and who redeemed the mortgage on the White Plains Baptist church, presenting the connection with the papers enabling them to read their title clear.

NEW-JERSEY.

Charles O. Alsen, one of Jersey City's Justices of the Peace, has disappeared, leaving no trace.

The State Convention of Universalists of New Jersey, will hold its next annual meeting at Jersey City, Sept. 3 and 4.

The New-Jersey Pharmaceutical Society have passed a resolution requesting druggists not to allow liquor to be drank on the premises.

In consequence of the washing away of the bridge at the Delaware junction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, over the Weldon Canal, the influx of peaches has been temporarily stopped.

The time for the reception of goods at the Newark Industrial Exhibition has been extended several days. An interesting feature of the exhibition will be the trial of skilled workmen at the various trades.

Mr. Thompson, Superintendent of the Morris Canal Company, has made arrangements with the agents of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to stop every horse on the tow-path that is considered unfit for duty. The drivers are to be fined.

In the Court of Special Sessions at Paterson yesterday, the following persons were sent to State Prison: John Corrigan, burglary, one year; James Armstrong, stealing a horse and wagon, one year; William Taris, burglary, two years; Cornelius Bauman, robbing a fellow-boarder, six months.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship Pereire, for Havre.—Gen. L. P. di Cesnola, United States Consul at Cyprus; Mme. di Cesnola, Mlle. Louisa di Cesnola, Mlle. Eugenie Cesnola, Mayor A. P. di Cesnola, Miss Eloise Rouar, Julien Decourt, J. Keller, Louis Heckman, Mr. Frederick, Mrs. St. George and daughter, Antoine Le Tallec, Adolph Met, Mrs. Henriette Beaumann, Mr. and Mrs. Perrot de Legandiere, Miguel Barbarose, Edwards Barbarose, Lieut. Col. Alfred Berdard, Mr. Labarriere, Miss Estaphanie, Labarriere, Jas. P. Pierce, Mrs. Targel and two daughters, Gaspar de Errusu, Louis de Errusu, Cirito Santiago, Mr. and Mrs. Cazeaus, Joseph Vinoni, Mrs. Susan Marguerite Sloane, Howard Cutting, Geo. Serre, P. Leotardi, E. Tousaant, Webster Woodman, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rainey, Mrs. F. G. Vollmer and infant, Mrs. Houston and two children, Miss Ada Reed, D. Reed, C. H. Dorflinger, P. Cassan, Mr. Cuttings, and man-servant, Valery Howart, Frederick Wm. Stumpf, Alphonse Gai, Miss Jane Lion, Mrs. Marguerite Stumpf, Mlle. Clementine Chevi, Mme. Marie Medirlle, Mrs. T. W. Markleys and maid, Mrs. Madelaine Reisser, Miss Aurcan, Miss Leontine Vial, J. Domengine, Peter Rault, Michael Le Breton, Dr. Edward Gros, Mrs. Marie Latour, Mrs. Gertrude Hillebran, John Michael Reitenbach, Wm. Muller, Ernest Marx, Jacob Marx, Mrs. Adele Marquand Cartier, Mr. A. Rouzeau, R. Rouzeau, Mrs. Fermin Rouhard, Miss Aline Rouhard, Mrs. Marie Marini, Miss Marie Marini, Mrs. Garnoux, Mr. Matthias, Pedro Charleonnier, Julio Gomoz, Dominiqu Lallment, Sister Cecilia Reed, Sister Gabriel Grant, Mlle. Louise Larue, Albert Larue, Mrs. Desiree Larue, Joseph Wyno, Anatol Poulain, J. Pierre Montane, Wm. Montane, Mrs. Jenny Anselme, Pauli Severin, Ernest Paulus, Mrs. Paulus, Leo Playoult, Mme. Pauline Raby, Jean Baptiste Morang, Henry Muller, Carradino Sartine, Louis Davenroy, Mrs. Anna Davenroy, Miss Mina Muller.

Per steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.—Fred. Piggott, H. W. Woodruff, Mr. Promell, Thomas Palmer, A. Dyson, Mrs. A. Dyson, Miss Thompson, Thomas Gill, A. Prowleston, Alfred Tervan, S. Woollett, John Reville, Mr. Ainfred, Miss Kate Donnavon, Miss Mary Sullivan, James Jones, D. Jones, Mrs. Twelvetree, Miss Twelvetree, F. Grant, Mrs. F. Grant, H. Warne Ren, Lieut. D. H. Kelton, U. S. A., Miss Julia Kennedy, Miss Mary Reville, John Edwards, Arthur Cooper, W. R. Evans, G. W. Wells, C. Samuelson and family, Thomas Sheridon, John Gray, Edmund Barry, John Marten, P. H. Pope, Alexander Pope, Ed. Barry, Lawrence Lowry, W. Reid and family, Wm. Robertson, Francis Rodgers, Miss Anna H. Bohman, John Gray, Arthur Cooper, Thomas Dutton, John Rudd, W. Ainfred.

Per steam-ship California, for Glasgow.—Edward G. Hight, Patrick Clancy, Alex. Williamson, Geo. G. Smith, Geo. M. Sloan, Wm. Keddie, E. L. Foote, Geo. Keplar, David Rees, J. C. Tebbetts, Jr.; Dr. Wm. Woodward, O'Brien Gwynne, Stephen Wellstood, Geo. Fyfe, Gen. Geo. N. Shore, James McKeloy, W. H. Bennett and lady, Miss Emily A. Brown, Mrs. J. L. Jernegan, Rev. D. Downie and lady, Hon. John Fisher, H. G. Fisher, Mrs. John Fisher, Miss Alice J. Fisher, Miss Jane F. Nisbett, Miss Cath. Geikie, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Grace M. Moyel, Miss Annie M. Moyel, Miss F. Gardner, Miss Kate Fisher, Robert A. Champion, Dr. Zehy, Alex. Clark, W. M. Rutherford, Miss McNab, Miss Eliza H. Denig, Mrs. Rachel Campbell, Dr. Thomas J. Gallagher, lady and infant, Robert C. Gallagher, Miss Jennie L. Gallagher, and Master Thomas J. Gallagher.

Per steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hutchinson, C. Hawson, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Gaskell, Thomas Fleming, M. Lopez, C. W. Haskins, A. Murray, C. E. Robinson, Hon. Silas N. Y. Martin, Miss Edith Ritchie, J. James Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Dennison Smith, J. Y. Blunt, A. Tives, Mr. Raymond, Mrs. Ecclestone, Miss Ida M. Follis, Miss Julia Gould, John Stuart, Mrs. T. C. Middleton, C. E. Pennefather, Gen. A. J. Myer, U. S. A., Mr. and Mrs. Fogarty, Miss Raymond.

Per steam-ship Alabama, for Glasgow.—Mrs. S. S. Wardrop, Chas. Hendrie, Henry Leighton, John Carlsen, J. A. Prost, Miss Annie Prost.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship India, from Glasgow.—Walter Nourse, Silas Nourse, W. Gray, Dr. L. M. Glover and lady, Miss J. Foster, Mrs. J. D. Forbes, Miss S. S. Forbes, Master H. R. Forbes, Miss J. Gray, S. Beckwith, Miss S. Fearns, Miss M. Fraser, H. L. Hall, Mrs. S. A. Fletcher, T. F. Tracy, Mr. Archibald, J. Moore and lady, Mr. Hensien, Miss Nelly F. Bowie, Miss Maggie D. Bowie, Rev. James Lewis, Miss Pratt, Miss Gluyas, Mrs. S. Male, Mrs. M. L. McDonald, Mrs. P. G. Strawn, J. S. Armstrong, George Armstrong, Joseph Resterson and lady, C. A. Spener, G. E. Wright, C. S. Smith, W. Jones, Mr. Cowant and lady, T. W. Lehmand, R. Hole, T. Alexander, T. Alexander, Jr., John Blair and lady, Mrs. Blaik, G. Sprague.

In steam-ship Zodiac, from Savannah.—O. Woodrow and wife, Samuel Polfees, W. B. Massey, S. L. Emb, J. O'Brien, E. C. Connell, Chas. Craig, wife and child, Mrs. D. A. Jabon and two children, C. N. Keene, J. E. Fitzgerald.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—J. Bunch and wife, Jno. Brennan, A. C. Stephens, Jeff. J. Spiro, A. Schmidt, R. O. Hagan, Dennis Ragan, S. M. Boughton, Mrs. B. E. Carr and child, Miss M. Carr, Miss Lizzie Carr and servant, Edward Grimm, Master Meyer, R. Sauay, T. S. Sanford and wife, C. Meyer, wife, and daughter, O. H. Goessler, S. P. Ivey, August Enerhardt, A. H. Cole, R. G. Cole, F. Fasco, wife, and servant, B. Oliveros, W. B. Guerard, B. E. Guerard, Louisa Metz.

In steam-ship South America, for Rio de Janeiro.—J. von Hoonholtz, Edward Roach, Solomon Haskell, Miss Ellen Farley, A. M. Grant, Henry R. Gardner, R. P. Naar and wife, Edwin J. Isaacs, F. V. Greene, A. P. A. Surgeon, United States Navy, John W. Coachman, wife and infant, R. W. O'Neill, J. Ygaravides, Ernest Sedlmaier, C. A. Bonelli and wife, F. W. Fullerton, H. M. Spyer, Albert L. Willis and wife.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—H. B. Cohen, M. Stern, B. Schlesinger, Mrs. Lawless, Wm. Miller, J. J. Miller, J. J. Freeman, J. J. Dooley, J. Griffin, Miss M. Walton, Miss E. Walton, Thomas Jennings and wife, J. W. Washburn, E. W. Campbell, James McDonald and two children, M. O'Brien, L. Sullivan and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:19 | Sun sets......6:45 | Moon sets...7:54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:41 | Gov. Island..9:30 | Hell Gate..10:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Aug. 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Montreal, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Oceanic, (Br.,) Biddle, Liverpool &c., J. Hyde Sparks; Alabama, (Br.,) Flint, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Abyssinia (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool &c., National Steam-ship Co.; Main, (Ger.,) Otendorfer, Bremen &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Pembroke (Br.,) Williams, Cardiff &c., Baxter & Co.; Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; City of Houston, Deering, Galveston &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, &c., Robert Lowden; South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro, W. R. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, James W. Quintard & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Cortes, Kemble, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., George B. Merrick; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Panita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co., A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Chasca, Pratt, San Francisco for orders, Sutton & Co.; Dollie Warren, (Br.,) Lucas, Liverpool, C. P. Sumner.

Barks Brazil, (Br.,) Prouty, Rotterdam, Boyd & Hincken; Gitano, (Norw.,) Eaglestow, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; P. Bredsdorff, (Norw.,) Zerkelsen, Havre, Tetens & Bockmann; Union, (Br.,) Bolton, Bristol, Eng., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Betsey Girde, (Norw.,) Salverson, Penarth Roads, Tetens & Bockmann; Herrman, (Ger.,) Ruck, Danzig, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nuovo Mundo, (Ital.,) Savarese, Marseilles, Funch, Edye & Co.

Sarah and Emma, Carter, Rio Janeiro, Marcus, Hunter & Co.

Schrs. Ella Montgomery, Jacksonville, Warren Ray; Ann Amelia, Allen, Bridgeport, A. P. Hazard; Fred Sumpter, Pinkham, Hallowell, Candee & Pressy; George Edwin, Sammis, Bridgeport, Ferguson & Wood; G. A. Edwards, Miller, Fernandina, Abiel Abbott & Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Kedron (Br.,) McLellan, Windsor, N. S., C. W. Bertaux & Co.; W. H. Steele, Mullen, Boston; W. Pressy, Pressy, Baltimore.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship India, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow Aug. 9, via Moville 10th, with mdse. and 211 passengers to Henderson Bros. No date, 350 miles E. of Sandy Hook passed a German ship bound W., showing letters O. B. S. P. No date, 295 miles E. of Sandy Hook a Guion steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Sherman, Quick, New-Orleans Aug. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker; 21st inst., off Hatteras, signalized a bark showing a house flag with white square and blue border, bound N.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Aug. 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Savannah Aug. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.; Aug. 22, at 10 A. M., lat. 37 40, lon. 74 28, passed steam-ship City of Havana hence for Havana.

Steam-ship Deutschland, (Ger.,) Ladewigs, Bremen Aug. 9, via Southampton 12th, with mdse. and 393 passengers to Oelrich & Co. Aug. 16, lat. 49 41, lon. 26 10, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound W.; same time passed a White Star steamer bound E.; 17th, lat. 49 35 lon. 27 28, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 20th, lat. 46, lon. 56 05, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 22d, lat. 40 48, lon. 68 25, passed an Inman steamer, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans Aug. 16 and South-west Pass 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Bark Henry A. Litchfield, (of Rockland, Me.,) Spaulding, Leghorn 57 ds., with marble and rags to Joseph Fabbricotti—vessel to J. S. Ingraham. Aug. 16, lat. 41, lon. 65, spoke brig Evangeline, of and from Halifax for Porto Rico.

Bark Fama, (Norw.,) Mathiesen, Havre 44 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Crescent, Faulkner, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Catharine Morris, (Br.,) Dun, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to the New-York Plaster Works.

Brig Beaver, Pengilly, Rockland 10 ds., with stone to Bartram Bros.

Schr. George B. Ferguson, Ferguson, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. Alpha, Sansbury, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co., while passing through Hell Gate this morning ran ashore on the Gridiron, and knocked a hole in her starboard side, causing her to fill with water immediately.

Schr. Watchful, Gill, Newport.

Schr. Henry Castoff, Dumont, Newport.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Lynn.

Schr. W. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Voorhis, Knapp, Providence.

Schr. C. W. Locke, Barrett, Providence.

Schr. Francis Arthemius, Lewis, Shulee, N. S., with spiles to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Irene, Murphy, Shulee, N. S., with spiles to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. John Losier, Treffeathen, Taunton.

Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. C. S. Dyer, Forester, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Hattie Combs, Kemp, Port Caledonia, with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Haskell, Providence.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. M. Vanar, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Emma Green, Potter, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Victoria, Hall, New-London.

SUNSET—Wind S. W., light, clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships South America, for Rio Janerio, &c.; Abyssinia, Oceanic, Egypt, City of Montreal, for Liverpool; Pembroke, for Cardiff; Pereire, for Havre and Brest; California, for Glasgow; Main, for Bremen; Huntsville, for Savannah; City of Houston, for Galveston; South Carolina, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The steamer Glaucus, from New-York, has arr.

The schooner Senator, from New-York, for Boston before reported as here, on Bishop's & Clark's ledge went to pieces during the last easterly storm.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 23.—Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 23.—Passed in steamer San Jacinto, from Galveston, for New-York, to Norfolk for coal.

Passed out, steamer Louisiana, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug 23.—Arr. revenue cutter Colfax, from a cruise. Passed in for Baltimore bark Lapwing, from Rio; brigs Potomac, from Demerara, and St. Nicholas, from Matanzas, and schrs. Ellen Amsden, from Gardiner, and John Ford, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Sld. steamer San Salvador, for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Brussels, Capt. Brooks, sailed from Queenstown yesterday, for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 23.—The Cunard line steamer Olympus, Capt. McDowell, from Boston Aug. 12, called here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded for Liverpool.

SPECIAL NOTICE

PARTIES DESIRING TO HAVE THEIR HOUSES DECORATED OR FURNISHED FOR NEXT FALL, WILL FIND IT GREATLY TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO HAVE SAME DONE DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PRICE WILL BE MADE FOR FURNITURE AND CURTAINS ORDERED NOW FOR DELIVERY IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

NEW FALL GOODS.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF STRANGERS,

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open on MONDAY an Assortment of

DRESS GOODS

IN

NEW FABRICS AND SHADES.

Broadway and 19th st.

GAS FIXTURES

NEW STYLES FOR THE FALL TRADE, IN

Glass, Gilt or Bronze,

AT 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,

No. 686 Broadway.

NEW FALL GOODS.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF STRANGERS,

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OPEN,

ON MONDAY,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS

IN NEW FABRICS AND SHADES.

Broadway and 19th st.

CARL H. SCHULTZ,
SUCCESSOR TO SCHULTZ & WARKER,
NO. 860 BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST. AND UNION-SQUARE.
MINERAL SPRING WATERS,

examined and indorsed by the leading chemical authorities of the United States. NATURAL MINERAL WATERS kept on hand. The business (including the CENTRAL PARK MINERAL SPRING) continues the same as heretofore, Mr. Warker having withdrawn.

March 1, 1872.